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MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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Moosonee District

Background Information

Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Hon. Vincent G. Kerrio
Minister

Mary Mogford
Deputy Minister

Ontario

Ontario

Government
Publications

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ᐁ ᑭᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ

ᐅᒪ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐁ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋ ᐸᔪᑌ ᓂᓯᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐁ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐊᒥᐢᑯᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐃᐢᑯ ᑎᐯᐣᑕᑭᐠ ᙮

ᐅᒪ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐊᔑᐦ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐸᐢᑭ ᑲ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᑭ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᐧᑌᐟ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᒋᐊᑲᐣ ᐊᓄᒋᑫ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᑭᐢᑲᑐᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑᑎᔕᐃᑲᑌᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐊᒪᑐᐧᐃᓇ ᙮

ᑲᑭᓇᐤ ᒪᑲ ᐅᐅ ᑲ ᓂᐢᑕᒣᓂᑕᐧᑲᑭ, ᑲ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᑭ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐣ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐸᐢᑭ ᑲ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᑭ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐧᐃᓇ, ᐊᓂᒪ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᐣᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ "ᑭᒋ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ" ᐁ ᐊᔭᐢᑲᐧᐃᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᐠ᙮

ᑲ ᐃᓂᓂᒧᒪᑲᐠ ᓂᐢᑕᒣᓂᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐃᐢᐱᐦ ᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐁᒥᐢᑎᑯᔑᒧᒪᑲᐠ ᐅᒪ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ, ᐸᔪᑌ ᐧᐃᑕᒧᒪᑲᐣ ᑲ ᓂᑲᓀᓂᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐊᔪᒥᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᒋ ᑲ ᒧᐦᒋ ᐃᓂᓂᒧᒋᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ, ᒧᓇ ᑭ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐣ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᒧᑲᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑕᑐ ᐃᐧᑌᐧᐃᓇ; ᔕᑯᐦ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐃᓂᓂᒧᒪᑲᐠ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇ ᐅᐅ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᑲ ᓂᑲᓀᓂᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐊᔪᒥᐧᐃᓇ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐁᒥᐢᑎᑯᔑᒧᒪᑲᐠ᙮

ᑭᒋ ᐸᔪᑌ ᓂᓯᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐁᐧᑲᓂ ᑭᒋ ᑭᔑᐱᐸᓂᐠ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ, ᑲᑕ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᑕᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᑭᐠ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᐅ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐢᐧᑫᐤ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐢᑭᓂᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐊᐸᑎᓂᐧᐁᐧᐊᐠ ᑕᓀᔑ ᒧᐢᑌᔭᓂᑕᐠ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ

ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᓂᓂᒃ ᑯᑕᑭᓂᐤ ᐊᐢᑭᓂᐤ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐅᑎᒋᐸᓂᓂᒃ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᐃᔑ ᑯᒋᑕᒋᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐸᑯᓴᓂᒧᒋᒃ᙮

ᐊᐣᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᑕᔑᑫᒋᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᒃ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐅᒣᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐅᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᓂᒃ, ᑭᓇ ᓂᐢᑕᒼ ᑭ ᑲ ᑲᐢᑭᑕᒪᓯᐣ ᐅᐅ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᓯᑲ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᐃᔑ ᑯᒋᑕᑦ, ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᐅᒋ ᑭ ᐸᑯᓴᓂᒥᑎᓇᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᔭᒃ ᐁ ᑎᐱᑐᑕᒪᒃ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ᙮

ᒥᒣᑦ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᒃ ᑭ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᑕᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᐯᒋ ᒪᐧᐊᒋᐃᑐᒋᒃ ᐁ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᓂᑭ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ, ᓂ ᐧᐃ ᓇᓇᐢᑯᒪᐧᐊᒃ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᑲ ᑭ ᐧᐃᑕᑭᒃ ᑕᓀᑌᓂᑕᑭᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᒋᒃ ᐅᒣᓂᐤ ᐅᒋ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᓂᒃ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᒃ, ᒪᒥᒡ ᒪᑲ, ᓂ ᓇᓇᐢᑯᒪᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐊᓴᐅᐧᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᑭ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒥᐃᒋᒃ ᐅᒣᓂᐤ ᐊᐢᑭᓂᐤ ᐅᒋ, ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᐧᐃᑕᑭᒃ ᑕᓀᑕᐸᒋᑕᒋᒃ᙮

ᐊᔭᒥᑕᒃ ᐅᒪ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᐧᐃᒃ ᓂᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐣᑕᐸᒋᐊᑲᓇᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᒧᐢᑌᐸᓂᑕᒣᒃ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᒃ, ᐅᓴᒼ ᒪᑲ ᐯᔭᒃ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᓂ ᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᐣᑌᐣ ᑭᓴᐢᐱᐣ ᐅᐅ ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᐸᔭᑌᑕᐧᑲᓄᐧᐊᐧᑫ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑎᔭᐧᐯᒪᑲᓄᐧᐊᐧᑫ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᓴᐢᐱᐣ ᐅᐅ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐧᐁᒋᐸᓂᐧᐊᐧᑫ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᓴᐢᐱᐣ ᐅᐅ ᑲ ᓂᐢᑕᒣᐣᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑲ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᐧᑲᐧᐁ ᐧᑲᔭᐢᒃ᙮

Stephen T. Toote

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ᒧᓯᓂ, ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ

ᑌᓚᐅᐣ: 705-336-2987

foreword

This document contains information to be used in developing comprehensive land use guidelines for the Moosonee Administrative District of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

This document also summarizes land use and resource related problems and issues that have been communicated to Ministry staff through previous public meetings and correspondence.

Both of these elements, background information and an appreciation of local resource problems and issues, are necessary "building blocks" in the preparation of District Land Use Guidelines.

Cree summaries precede each English section throughout the document. The summaries are an attempt to relate the major components of the Background Document to the Cree speaking population of the District. A word-for-word translation was not possible due to the inherent nature of the two languages; therefore, the Cree summaries were used to present the essential points covered in the English sections.

Comprehensive land use guidelines for the Moosonee Administrative District will be the final product of this exercise. They will guide the Ministry's resource management programs on Crown land and state how the Ministry wishes to influence the use of other land in meeting its resource objectives.

As local residents and resource users of this planning area, you will be the prime beneficiaries of the Ministry's management efforts. For this reason we ask you to participate fully in the formation of the Moosonee District Land Use Guidelines.

A great number of people have been involved in gathering background information for this document. I would like to thank all the people of the District that provided or commented on the information presented in this document. Finally, I would like to thank the Fort Severn Band for sharing their data on land use by Fort Severn residents.

Please review this document and communicate to me or my staff any concerns you might have with its content. In particular I am interested in whether the background information is complete and accurate and whether the resource problems and issues have all been indentified.

Stephen J. Toole

Stephen J. Toole
District Manager
Ministry of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 190
Moosonee, Ontario
POL 1Y0

Telephone: 705-336-2987

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ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᐅᒋ ᓄᒋᑕᒋᒃ ᐊᒥᔅᑯᑭᒪᐧᐊᒃ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᒪ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋᔅᑕᒪᑫᒋᒃ ᑕᔑᓀ ᑭᒋ ᐊᑎ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓂᓂᑭ ᐅᐅ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᐅ ᐅᒋ ᐅᓐᑌᑎᐅ ᑲ ᐃᑕᓂᒋ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐧᑲᔭᔅᒃ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐧᐁᓂᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐅᐅ ᐅᓐᑌᑎᐅ ᐃᓇᑐ ᐊᔅᑭᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᒋ ᙮

ᐁ ᓄᐧᑲᒃ ᐁ ᒥᒉᑎᑭ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐸᑯᓯᓂᒧᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑭ ᓇᐊᔅᑕᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇ ᐅᐅ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐅᒋ ᐁ ᐊᓭᑕᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓂᑲᓐ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑭᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᑭ ᐅᐅ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐸᑲᒥᔅᑲᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᒥᒉᑎᐧᓇ ᓱᑯᒡ, ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓐ, ᓱᑯᒡ ᐁ ᒥᒉᑎᒃ ᑲ ᓇᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᑎᐯᓂᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᐊᔅᑭᔭ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᔅᑫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐧᐊ ᐊᒥᔅᑯᑭᒪᐧᐊᒃ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᐅᒪ ᑫ ᑭᔅᑕᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐅᒋ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᒋᒃ ᐅᓐᑌᑎᐅ ᑲ ᑕᔑᑫᒋᒃ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᒃ ᙮

ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ ᑲᑕ ᐊᐸᔅᑲᐧᐃᑕᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᔅᑕᑭᒃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᒃ " Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan " ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᔅᑯᒧᑐᒋᑲᑌᒃ 1982 ᐱᐳᓐ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ ᒥᔅᐧᑲᒡ ᒪᑲ ᑲᑕ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐁ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᓂᒃ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓐ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑎᓯᑦ ᐅᐅ ᐅᓀᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ , ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᔅᒋᑲᑌᒃ , ᓄᑕᒉᓱᐧᐃ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᔅᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᙮

ᐃᔅᐱ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ , ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ ᑲᑕ:

* ᐁ ᐸᔭᑌ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᐦᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᐁ ᑭᐦᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐢᑲᑌᐠ, ᐅᐅ ᒪᑲ ᑭᐦᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᑲᑕ ᐧᐊᐸᑎᓂᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᑦ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᐊᐦᑭᓂᐤ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐅᒋ ᓀᐦᑕ ᓂᐱᓂᐤ ᓀᐦᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐃᔑ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᑦ ᐊᐦᑭᓂᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑎᒋᐸᓂᓂᐠ ᐅᑎᐯᓂᒥᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᐅᐅ ᐅᒋ ᐁ ᐊᑐᐦᑲᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐃᓇᑐ ᐊᑐᐦᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᒋ ᙮

ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᑭᐦᑫᓂᒣᐤ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᑎᐱᓇᐧᐁᐧᐃᓯᓂᒋ ᐊᐦᑭᓂᐤ, ᑯᑕᑭᔭᐠ ᒪᑲ ᓀᐦᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ, ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓇᐠ, ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᐧᑕᒋᐠ ᑲ ᓂᑲᓇᐱᒋᐠ, ᓀᐦᑕ ᑲ ᑭᐦᑭᓄᑕᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃ ᑭᐦᑭᓄᐊᒪᑫᒋᐠ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᑭ ᓂᑲᓂᑲᑕᑭᐠ ᓯᑲ ᐁᔑ ᑲᔅᑭᑕᒋᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑎᒋᐸᓂᓂᐠ ᐁ ᑭᒋᑕᒋᐠ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐁ ᒪᐧᐊᐦᑯᑲᑭᐠ ᐁ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᐧᑕᒋᐠ ᐅᐅ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ, ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᓇᒪᐧᐃᓇ ᑲᑕ ᐳᓂᑕᐤ ᐁ ᐧᐃᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒪᑦ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇ ᑫᒋᓇᒡ ᑭᒋ ᑎᐱᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐅᐅ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᙮

ᑲ ᒥᓴᑭ ᐊᐦᑭᔭ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᐧᑕᒋᐠ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᔪᓯᓇᐊᐧᒪᐠ ᑫᓭᐣ , ᐃᑌᑫᐦᑲᒥᐠ ᐊᔅᑎᐣ, ᒧᐦ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐊᔑᑕᓯᓇᑌᐤ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐊᐦᑭᐃ, ᐯᔅᑭᔅ ᒪᑲ, ᑲ ᓂᑲᓇᐱᑦ ᓴᑯᒡ ᒧᓇ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᔭᐤ ᑎᐯᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐦᑭᓂᐤ ᐅᒋ; ᓴᑯᒡ ᒪᑲ, ᐊᐦᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᐦᑭᓄᐧᐊᒋᑕᐤ ᐁ ᓇᐦᑯᒧᑐᑕᐠ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᓄᓯᓀᐊᐠ ᐅᓇᓱᐧᐁᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ᙮

ᐁ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᐊᑭᑕᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᑎᐯᓂᒥᑎᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᑎ ᑕᐱᐦᑯᒡ ᑉᕈᕓᐣ ᒐᑦ ᐊᐦᑭ ᓀᐦᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐦᐧᑫᐤ ᐅᑦ ᐊᐦᑭᐃ ᑭᔭᐱᒡ ᐧᑲᓂ ᐯᔭᐧᑲᓐ ᑲᑕ ᐃᔑ ᑭᐦᑌᓂᒋᑲᑌᓂᐤ᙮

ᐊᒥᐦᑯᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᓴᐃ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓂᓂᐤ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐊᓴᐃ ᑭ ᐊᔪᐦᑲᐧᐃᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐃᓇᑐ ᐊᐦᑭᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑎᐯᓐᑕᐧᑲᓂᓂᑭ, ᐅᐅ ᒪᑲ ᐊᔑᒡ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᑲ ᓂᑲᓇᐦᑌᑭ ᐊᐦᑭᐃ ᐅᒋ ᐁ ᑎᐯᓐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓄᑕᒣᐦᐧᐃᓐ, ᓀᐦᑕ ᐸᐧᑲ-

ᑕᐢᑲᒥᑯ ᐊᐧᐁᔪᓯᔐᒃ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐧᐁᓂᒥᒋᒃ, ᐅᐅ ᐧᒣᒋ ᑲ ᐃᐧᑕᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᐧᐃ ᐳᓄᓂᑕᒍᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᒋᐢᑕᒪᑫᐧᐊᒃ ᐁᐢᐱᒋ ᑭᒋ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐃᐢᐱᒡ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑲ ᐱᓯ ᐸᔪᑌ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᔨᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ. ᐊᓯᒡ ᒪᒃ ᑫᑯ ᐊᐸᑎᔨᐧᐃᓇ ᑫ ᑎᐱᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᓄᐢᑕ ᑫ ᐃᓯ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑭᒋ ᐱᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᑭᒋᐧᐁ ᑎᐯᓂᒥᑎᔨᐧᐃᓐ.

ᐊᓂᒪ ᓇᑭᐢᑲᐤ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᓯ ᐅᓄᓐᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᐅᑎ 50° 30' ᒍᔨᓂ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᑭ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐊᐢᐱᓐ 1972 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ ᐅᒪ ᒪᒃ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᓐ ᑲᑕ ᐳᓂᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐁ ᑭ ᓇᐢᑯᒧᑐᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᒍᔨᓂ ᐃᑌᑫᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᔨᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ .

ᐁ ᐃᑭᒃ ᒪᒃ ᑭᒋ ᒪᓯᑕᒋᒃ ᑎᐯᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᑭ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᑕᓂᐧᐊᓱᓂᑭ ᐧᐸᒪᓯ ᑭᓯᑕᓂᐧᐊᓱᓂᒃ ᒍᔨᓂ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᔨᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ ᑲᑕ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᓇᓂᐧᐊᓐ .

ᐃᐢᐱ ᒪᒃ ᓇᐢᑯᒧᑐᒋᑲᑌᑫ, ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᑫ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᔨᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ ᑕ ᑭ ᐊᑎᓂᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᓂᓯᑲᒡ ᐅᐅ ᐅᐦᑭ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑫ ᐊᒋᐸᓂᑭ.

ᐁ ᐃᐢᐧᑲᒃ ᒪᒃ ᐁ ᑎᐸᐊᐢᑲᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐊᓐᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐁ ᑭ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᔨᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑕᑲᓇ, ᑭ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᐢᐱᓐ 1981 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᒋ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋᐢᑕᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑲ ᓇᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᑭᒋ ᑭᓯᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒍᔨᓂ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᔨᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ ᐊᒥᐢᑯᑭᒪᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᓯᒡ ᑭ ᑭᓯᑕᐧᐊᒃ ᓂᐢᑐ ᐱᐳᓐ ᐁ ᐸᐸ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᑭᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ, ᐅᒣᓂᐤ ᒪᒃ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓐᑕᑭᒃ ᐊᓯᒡ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᔨᐧᐊᑫᒋᒃ ᐊᐧᐊᔨᑌ 2,000 ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᔨᐧᐃ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᐧᐃᓇ, 400 ᐁ ᒪᐧᐊᑐᓇᑭᒃ ᐊᒥᐢᑯ ᐸᒃᑯᓂᑲᓇ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐱᓄᔨᐧᐊ ᑲ ᐸᐸᒥᓇᓂᒋ ᐧᐊᐸᐦ 42,000 ᑲᒃᑲᑭᑫ ᐁ ᐃᐢᐱᔨᓇᐧᑲᒃ ᑎᐸᐃᐢᑲᓂᒃ

ᑭᒋ ᑭᔑᑐᑕᑭᐠ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᑯ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᔑᐢ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᒋᐠ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐅᑎ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐧᐁᓂᒪᒋᐠ, ᒥᒣᑦ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑭ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᑭᐠ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐁ ᒪᐧᐊᑐᓇᑭᐠ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐧᐊᑫᓂᒋ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᐠ ᑲᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᒋᐠ ᑕᑐ ᐅᐅ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐁ ᑭ ᐸᒋᑎᓇᑭᐠ ᐊᒥᐢᑯ ᐸᐠᑯᓂᑲᓇ, ᐁ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᑭ ᒪᑲ ᐅᐅ ᑲ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐧᐊᑫᒋᐠ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᐠ, ᑕᑐ ᐯᔭᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᑲ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮

ᑯᑕᐠ ᒪᑲ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ, ᑲᑕ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐸᐧᐊᒐᑭᓇᔑᐢ ᐱᓯᒻ 1935, ᑕ ᐊᔑᒋᐸᓂᐤ ᑭᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑭᒋ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓄᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓇᐸᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑭᐢᑕᑭᑌᐠ ᐊᔑᒻ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐁᔑᓂᑲᑌᑭ "

ᑕᑐ ᒪᑲ ᒪᒋᒻ ᐅᐅ ᑲᑕ ᑎᐱᑐᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᐊᓂᑭᐱᓯᒻ 1936 ᐁ ᐱᐳᐠ ᐅᒋ ᐱᓂᐢ ᑭᓭᐱᓯᒻ 1937 ᓄᐢᑕ ᑲᑕ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓇᐸᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᒪᐧᐊᒻ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑫ ᐊᐸᑕᐠ ᐁ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᐸᐧᐃᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᑲ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᐠ, ᐁ ᓇᐃᐸᓂᐠ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᓇᐢᑯᒧᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐁ ᑭ ᑭᔑ ᐅᓄᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐁ ᑭ ᐅᓇᐢᑕᒋᐠ ᐅᓐᑌᑎᐅ ᐊᒥᐢᑯᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ᙮

ᐅᓐᑌᑎᐅ ᐊᒥᐢᑯᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᑲᑕ ᓇᐢᑯᒧᑕᐧᒪᐠ ᒪᒋᒻ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐅᓄᓂᒋᑲᑌᓂᑭ ᙮

A:terms of reference

The goal of the Ministry of Natural Resources is to provide opportunities for continuous economic and social benefits to the people of Ontario through the development and conservation of Ontario's natural resources.

As a result of increased demands being placed on the resource base, the potential for future resource conflicts and inefficiencies is high. There is, therefore, an increased need to coordinate the various land use programs of the Ministry of Natural Resources in the Moosonee District so that optimum use is made of its resources for the benefit of the local residents and the people of Ontario.

The Moosonee District Land Use Guidelines will be prepared within the framework of the Ministry's Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan, approved in 1982. The District Land Use Guidelines in turn will be the framework to guide the individual resource management plans within the District, i.e., park management plans, fisheries management plans, etc.

When completed, the Moosonee District Land Use Guidelines will:

* Identify land use areas with detailed management guidelines. These guidelines will outline how the Ministry could use public lands and waters and how it would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resources objectives and targets.

An extensive survey of the District's resource base and harvesting practices has been ongoing since 1981 in order to provide the necessary data to complete the Moosonee District Land Use Guidelines. The Ministry of Natural Resources has also completed three years of additional resource inventory in the District. The inventory included collecting and analyzing over 2,000 harvest questionnaires, 400 beaver carcasses and flying of approximately 42,000 square kilometres to complete various wildlife surveys. Many people from the communities were involved with providing or collecting information for the harvest questionnaire study and local trappers from a number of communities supplied beaver carcasses. The results of these studies have been published in this document to form phase one of the land use planning exercise.

The next phase of the exercise, which is to be completed by December 1985, will involve the development and evaluation of plan options as well as the identification of resource policies, objectives and targets to the year 2000.

The final phase will take place from May 1986 to February 1987 and will involve the selection of the most appropriate planning option and the development of specific land use guidelines. The responsibility for approval of the final plan rests with the Ontario Minister of Natural Resources.

The Ministry recognizes that the individual, other government agencies, Band Councils, the Moosonee Development Area Board and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups to ensure local input into management activities.

The jurisdiction of the Moosonee Development Area Board encompasses the Townships of Caron, Horden, Moose and includes the Moosonee Townsite. At the present time, the Board does not have the full responsibilities of a municipality; however, land use is guided by an approved zoning bylaw.

Existing Treaty and aboriginal rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

The Ministry of Natural Resources also has in place or under preparation a number of related resource plans. These include park master plans and fish and wildlife plans. These specific management plans provide a level of detail greater than that described in the Land Use Guidelines. They also indicate the techniques and management methods used to meet specific resource objectives.

An Interim Land Use Plan (North of 50^{o} 30') for the Moosonee District has guided land use since 1972. This plan will be rescinded upon approval of the Moosonee District Land Use Guidelines.

In the event of the conflict between Ministry plans prepared prior to the completed Moosonee District Land Use Guidelines, the latter will normally apply.

Once approved, the Land Use Guidelines may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐅᓄᓂᒥᑲᑌᒃ

ᒍᓕᓂ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᐁᑯᐅ ᐯᔭᒃ ᓂᔭᓇᓄᐤ ᑲ ᓂᑲᓇᔅᑌᑭ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓄᔅᑕ ᒪᐧᐊᓪ ᑲ ᒥᓴᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑎᐯᓐᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐅᓐᑌᑎᐅ, ᓴᓐᒃ ᑯᒥᑕᓇ ᓴᓐᒃ ᐱᓭᓵᓐᑦ ᐃᓂᑯᒃ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓂᓂᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᔅᐧᑫᐤ ᐅᑦ ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᙮

ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᐤᒋ ᒥᓴᐤ 221,200 ᑲᒃᑲᑭᑫ ᑕᑐ ᒥᓲᑦ ᐃᔑ ᑭᐧᓇᐤ ᓴᐧᐊᓄᒃ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ 50° 30', ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᒪᓂᑐᐸ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᓄᔅᑕ ᓇᑲᐯᐊᓄᒃ ᐧᑫᐯᒃ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ, ᔑᓀᓪ ᑭᔑᐸᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᐸᔮᑌ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐦᐁᑎ ᐃᑕᐯᑭᑎᒃ ᒋᑭᐯᒃ ᒪᐧᐊᓪ ᓂᓪᒋᐦ ᐊᑦᔪᓐ ᓄᔅᑕ ᑯᒪᔅ ᐯᔅ, ᓴᑯᓪ ᒪᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑎᐧᑲᒃ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᔅᒥᑎᑭ ᑭᔅᑕᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᐁ ᑭᐧᐁᒋᐧᐊᒃ ᐁᑯᑕᓂ ᐧᐁᒋ ᑭᒋᑎᑭ ᐅᓐᑌᑎᐅᒃ ᙮

ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᑕᐱᔅᑯᓪ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐧᓇ 22 ᐯᓭᓵᓐᑦ ᐅᓐᑌᑎᐅ ᐊᔅᑭᔮ ᓄᔅᑕ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᔑᐧᐊᐳᐃ ᐱᑯ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᙮

ᒥᒉᑦ ᐳᐳ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ, ᐊᔑᓪ ᐊᓐᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᒪᐧᐊᓪ ᒥᓴᐤ ᐊᔅᑭᐃ, ᐁ ᒪᐧᐊᒋ ᔓᐧᐃᓇᐧᑲᒃ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᐊᔅᑭᐧᐃ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐧᐃᓐ, ᒥᔅᑎᐧᑲᒃ, ᓇᔓᑲᐤ ᓂᐱᓯᔮ, ᐊᐧᐁᔮᔑᓴᒃ ᓄᔅᑕ ᐱᓄᓯᐧᐊᒃ, ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᑕᐧᐯᒪᑲᑭ, ᑲ ᓄᐧᑲᑭ ᐱᒪᐸᓂᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᒋᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᑕᐱᔅᑯᓪ ᐅᑎ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑲ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᔅᑕᒪᓯᑦ, ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᒃ ᑐᑕᒧᒃ ᐳᐳ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐯᔭᒃ ᐱᑯ ᓂᐸᐧᐃᒪᑲᓐ ᐸᑐᐯᓐᔅ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᙮

B:planning area

The Moosonee District is one of eight administrative districts in the Northern Administrative Region and is the largest administrative district in the province of Ontario (Map 1). Ninety-nine percent of the area is Crown land.

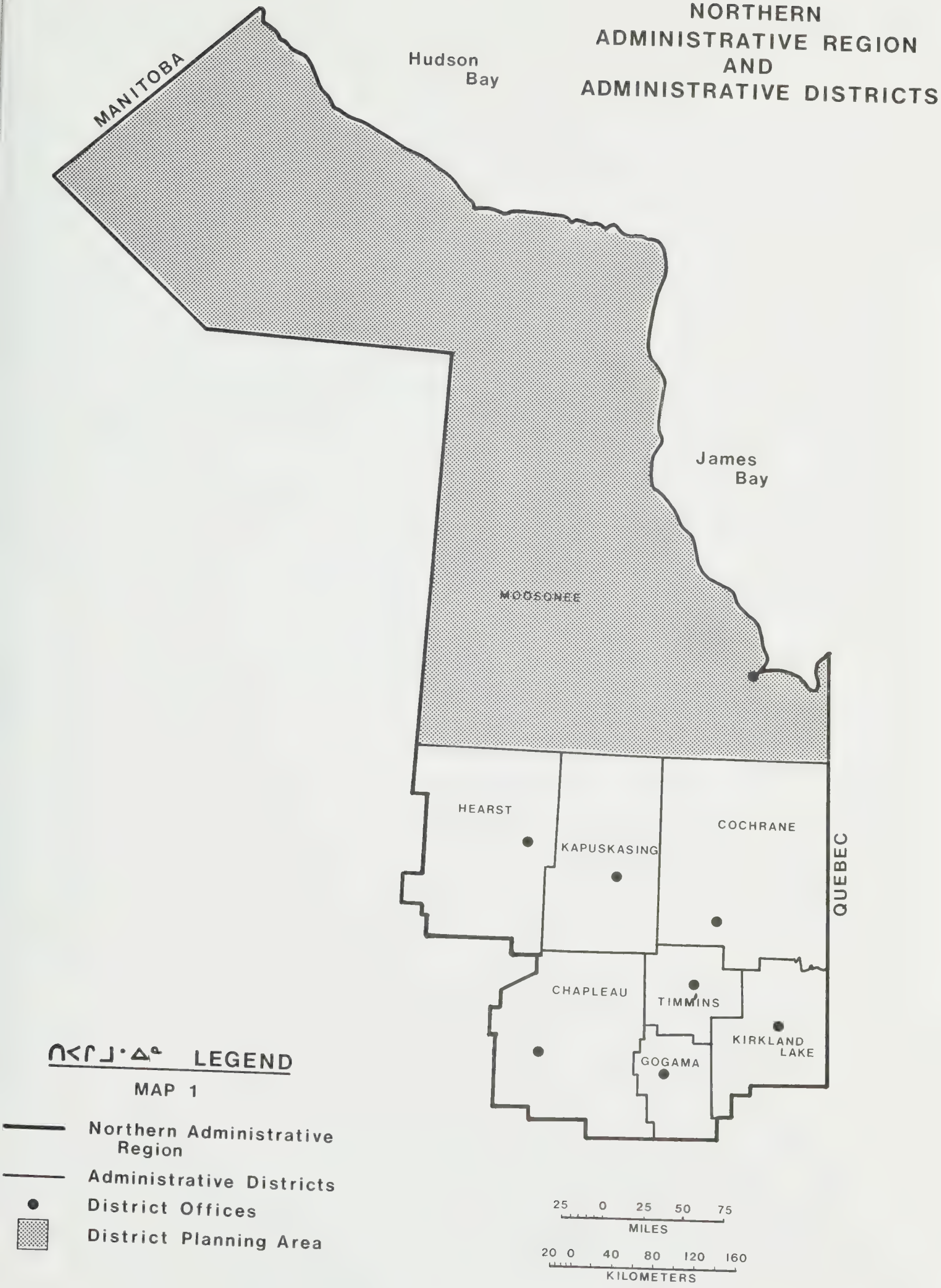
The District's expansive 221,200 square kilometres extends from a southern most boundary of 50° 30' north latitude, northwest to the Manitoba border and east to the Quebec border (Map 2). The coastal boundary is defined as the "line of the waters edge at its lowest point" on Hudson and James Bays. Therefore, off-shore islands which are connected to the mainland at low tide form part of the Province of Ontario.

The District represents 22 percent of Ontario's land base and contains the province's only salt water coastline.

Many factors, including the District's vast land base, remote northern location, distinctive physiography, flora, fauna, ethnology, historical past and current stage of economic development all combine to make this land use planning area unique from other areas of the province.

ᑳ ᑭ ᐋᓂᒎᒋᑲᑌᑭ

ᐊᒥᐢ ᑯᑭᒪᐧᐊᒃ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᒣᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑕᓂᒋ ᑭᒋ ᐊᔑᒋᓂᒋ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᐢᑭ ᐁ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᒪ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐧᐃᓐ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᒃ ᓃᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᓂᐸᑕᒋᒃ ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᒋᒥᓂᐤ ᓇᐃᐸᓂᓂᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᑕᒋᒃ ᐊᓐᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐳ: ᐁ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂ ᑎᐱᑐᒋᑲᑌᓂᑭ ᙮


NORTHERN
ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
AND
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

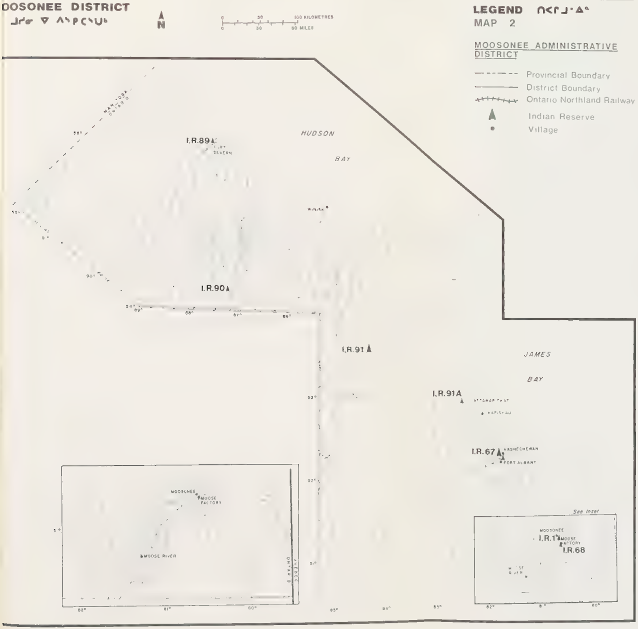
ᑎᐸᒋᒧ·ᐃᓐ LEGEND

MAP 1

━	Northern Administrative Region
—	Administrative Districts
●	District Offices
▨	District Planning Area

OOSONEE DISTRICT

ᒧᓯᓂ ᐁ ᐱᐢᑭᑕᐢᑌᐠ



ᐁ ᐊᔑᒋᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᐃᔑ ᑎᐯᓐᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐊᔥᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓂᔥᑕᒼ ᐅᒋ ᑭᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐁ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑕᓐᑌ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᑎᐯᓐᑕᐧᑲᒃ

Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan

(1974-1982) ᓭᑯᒡ ᒪᑲ ᑭ ᓇᑭᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐊᓄᒋᑫ ᐅᑕᓇᒃ ᐱᐳᓇ, ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᔥᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᑭ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ 1984 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑫᑲᑦ ᐧᒣᒋ 2,500 ᐁ ᑭ ᐊᓂᒧᑕᒪᑐᒋᒃ ᐊᔑᒡ ᑲ ᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᓂᒋ ᓀᔥᑕ ᑲ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᓂᒋ ᓀᔥᑕ ᑲ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᓂᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᒃ ᐧᐊᓭᐅᒃ, ᐧᐁᓂᔥᑭᒃ, ᓀᔥᑕ ᑲᔑᒋᐧᐊᓐ, ᐸᔅᑦ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ, ᒧᓯᓂ, ᒧᔥ ᐸᒃᑦᑎ ᓀᔥᑕ ᒧᓯᓂᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᒃ.

ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑌᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᐊᑐᔥᑫᐧᐃᓐ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᐤ:

1 ᑭᒋ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐊᔥᑭᐃ ᑫ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᒪ ᐊᑐᔥᑫᐧᐃᓐ ᑲ ᑕᔑᑫᒋᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓀᔥᑕ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᓇᑕᐧᐁᓐᒋᑫᒋᒃ; ᓀᔥᑕ

2 ᑭᒋ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᒋᒃ ᑲ ᓐᑕᐧᐁᓐᒋᑫᒋᒃ ᓀᔥᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᒃ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᒃ ᑭᒋ ᓇᐃᐸᓂᓂᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᑕᑭᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑌᓐᑕᑭᒃ ᐊᓂᒣᓂᐤ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑲ ᓄᒋᑕᓂᒋ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐅᒋ .

ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᓂᑲᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᑲᑕ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐤ ᓇᒐᑲᐤ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐸᑎᒪ ᒪᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐊᔑᒋᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐁ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᑦ ᐁ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᑕᒋᒃ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᔥᑭᐃ ᑫ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᔥᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ.

ᐅᐅ ᒪᑲ ᑲᑕ ᐊᔑᒋᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᑕᑐ ᑲ ᑭ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ:

1 ᑲ ᓂᑲᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᑲ ᒪᒥᓄᒥᐧᐁᑦ ᐧᑲᒼᒥᑎᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑦᑕᐱᑦ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᒃ ᑲ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᒋᒃ ᐁ ᐊᔭᒥᔥᑕᒪᐧᐊᒋᒃ ᐧᐃᒋᓂᓂᐧᐊᐧᐊ ᐅᑦ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᔥᑕ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ ᓄᒋᑕᒋᒃ ᑲ ᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᒋᒃ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ.

2 ᑌᑎᐅᒃ ᐁ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᔥᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑎᐱᒃ, ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓇ ᐁ ᐸᐸᒥᑎᓭᐃᑲᑌᑭ .

3 ᐁ ᐸᐸᒥᑎᓭᐃᑲᑌᐤ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᔥᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᑭᔥᑫᓂᑕᒧᐃᒋᒃ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᒃ.

4 ᐁ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᑕᒪᒋᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ, ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓇᐠ, ᓃᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐣᑕ-ᒥᓇᐅᒋᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ; ᓃᐢᑕ

5 ᐁ ᓇᑭᐢᑲᒋᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓃᐢᑕ/ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᒥᒋᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᓂ-ᑲᓇᐠ ᐁ ᐧᑲᐱᑫᔨᒋᐠ ᓃᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᑲᑐᑌᒥᒥᑐᐧᐃ ᓇᑭᐢᑲᒋᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐃᑕᐧᐱᓂᐠ᙮

C:public consultation

The Ministry of Natural Resources is committed to involving the residents of the planning area in its land use planning program. The local population and resource users within the District will have an opportunity to participate in all stages of the planning process.

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan (1974 - 1982) but has increased locally in recent years. The resource use survey completed in 1984 established approximately 2,500 contacts with trappers and hunters in the communities of Fort Severn, Winisk, Kashechewan, Fort Albany, Moosonee, Moose Factory and Moose River Crossing.

The public consultation program is designed to:

i) communicate the intent of the land use planning program to local residents and to local provincial interest groups; and

ii) provide interest groups and individuals with the opportunity to comment and make recommendations to the Minister of Natural Resources.

The Ministry will use various methods to further involve the public in the preparation of the Moosonee District Land Use Guidelines. These will include in each phase of the planning process:

i) a District Manager's Advisory Committee whose members represent the communities and major resource user-groups;

ii) media newsreleases;

iii) circulation of information to a local and provincial mailing list;

iv) personal contacts with individuals, Band Councils and interest groups; and

v) meetings and/or open houses in local communities.

ᓂᑲᓐ ᑲ ᑭ ᐸᐸᐧᑫ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭ
ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃᓐ

ᐊᑦᔕᓐᐯ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ, ᑲ ᒪᐢᐧᑲᒥᐧᐊᒃ ᐱᓂᐢ ᒥᑕᑕᑦ ᑭᒋ ᑭᒉᒥᑕᑐᒥᑕᓇ ᐱᐳᓐ ᐅᑕᓇᒃ, ᑭ ᑕᔑᑲᑐᑕᒧᐧᐊᑯᐸᓐ ᐃᓐᑎᔭᓇᒃ ᐅᑎ, ᓇᐢᐱᒡ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐱᔑᐢ ᑕᐧᑲᓄᑯᐸᓐ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒥᒋᒃ ᐅᑎ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᔑᔕᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐋᓂᒪᓐ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᑎᐸᑐᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ, ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᐤᑐ ᑐᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᒪ ᐧᐃᐸᒡ ᑲ ᑭ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐊᐧᐊᑯᐸᓀ ᒪᓇ ᓇᒣᐢ ᐁ ᓂᐱᓂᓂᒃ, ᐧᐊᔕᐢ ᐅᑎ 300 .

ᐃᓐᑎᔭᓇᒃ ᒪᑲ ᐅᒪᐢᑫᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᑭ ᐃᔑᓂᑲᑕᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇᒃ, ᐊᔕᐃ ᒪᑲ ᒥᓯᑌ ᑕᔑᑫᐧᐊᒃ ᓂᐧᔕᐢ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᒣᒻᐢ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑦᔕᓐ ᐯᐢ, ᔕᑯᒡ ᒪᑲ, ᐧᐁᐢᑲᒡ ᐅᑕᓇᒃ, ᑭ ᐊᑐᑌᐧᐊᒃ ᑕᑐ ᐱᐳᓐ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑕᒥᓇᐅᒋᒃ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐊᑫᒋᒃ, ᐋᓂᒣᓂᐤ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᔭᒋᐱᒋᒋᒃ ᑭ ᒥᐢᑲᐧᒪᒃ ᐁ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐁᓄᑎᓯᒪᑲᓂᓂᒃ ᒥᒋᒥᓂᐤ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᒋᒃ.

ᒧᓇ ᓯᑭ, ᐁᑯ ᒪᓇ ᐅᑕᓂ ᐱᑯ ᑲ ᑕᔑᑲᑐᒋᑲᑌᑯᐸᓀ ᑲ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐊᐢᐱᓐ ᑲ ᓇᓇᑕᒥᓇᐅᐧᐊᑯᐸᓀ ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐊ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᔑᔕ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ ᒧᓇ ᓇᐢᐱᒡ ᒥᒉᑎᓂᐧᐊᑯᐸᓐ, ᓀᐢᑕ ᒥᒋᒻ ᒧᓇ ᓇᐢᐱᒡ ᒥᔑᑲᓄᑯᐸᓐ ᒧᓇ ᓇᐢᐱᒡ ᑕᔑᑫᐧᐊᑯᐸᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐃᓐᑎᔭᓇᓐ ᓇᑭᐢᑲᐤ ᒪᓇ ᐱᑯ ᐯᒋ ᐊᐃᑕᐧᐊᑯᐸᓐ ᐁ ᐯᒋ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᒋᒃ ᐊᓐᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ ᓂᐢᑲ ᐁ ᓯᐧᑲᓂᓂᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᑕᐧᑲᑭᓂᓂᒃ ᑲ ᐱᒪᐊᒥᓂᒋ ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐊ, ᐃᓐᑎᔭᓇᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᒃ ᐅᓐᑌᑎᐅ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᐧᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓄᑕᒣᔕᐧᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃᐧᐊᒃ, ᒧᓇ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓄᑯᐸᓐ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓐ ᑫ ᑕᔑᑲᑐᑕᑭᒃ ᐅᑯ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ; ᔕᑯᒡ ᒪᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓄᐧᐊᑯᐸᓐ ᐧᐃᑭᐧᐊᐧᐊ,

ᐁ ᓂᐱᓂᓂᒃ ᓴᑭᑕᐤ ᑮᒋ ᓯᐱᒃ ᐧᐊᔦᐢ ᒪᑲ ᒥᑕᑐᒥᑕᓇ ᐃᑕᔑᐧᐊᑯᐸᓐ , ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᐊᑎ ᐊᔭᐧᐊᐧᑕ ᑭᑐᑌᐧᐊᑯᐸᓐ ᐯᐱᐢᑭᒡ ᐁ ᐸᐯᐢᑯ ᐊᐃᑕᒋᒃ ᐁᑎ ᐱᐳᓂᓂᒃ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑕᒥᓇᔭᒋᒃ ᒥᓇ ᒪᑲ ᐯᒋ ᑭᐧᐁᐧᐊᑯᐸᓐ ᐁ ᒥᓄᐢᑲᒥᓂᓂᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐯᒋ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐊ ᓂᐢᑲ ᓀᐢᑕ, ᐊᓂᑭ ᒪᑲ, ᑲ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᒋᒃ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᒃ ᒧᓇ ᓯᑭ ᒥᒉᑎᐧᐊᑯᐸᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᑕᔑᑫᒣᐧᐊᑯᐸᓐ ᑭᔐᔭᐊᐧᐊ ᐁ ᑭᒋ ᐊᔭᒥᐁᐧᐊᑎᓯᐧᐊᑯᐸᓀ, ᐧᐃᓇ, ᒪᑲ ᐊᓇ ᑭᔐᔭᐊᐤ ᐁ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᑦ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ, ᓂᑲᓂᑯᐸᓐ ᐁ ᐧᐃᑕᒧᑯᐸᓀ ᑕᓐᑌ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑕᓂᐢᐱ ᑫ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᓂᒋ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇ, ᐊᑕ ᒥᒉᑎᓇᓂᐧᐊᓄᑯᐸᓐ ᐁ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒧᓇ ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᑭ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐤ ᒥᒋᒻ ᑭᒋ ᒥᓂᒋᒃ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐅᑯ ᐯᔭᑯᑌᓇᐧᐊᒃ; ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᒃ, ᑲ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᒋᒃ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᑕᒧᐧᐊᑯᐸᓐ ᒥᑐᓂ ᐱᑯ ᑭᒋ ᑌᐱᐸᓂᒋᒃ ᒥᒋᒥᓂᐤ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᑌᐱ ᒥᒋᓯᓂᒋ ᐅᐯᔭᑯᑌᓇᐧᐊ, ᐊᔑᒡ ᒪᑲ, ᐁ ᒥᓴᒃ ᒥᒋᒻ ᑲᓇᐧᐁᓂᒋᑲᑌᐸᓐ ᐁ ᓇᐁᓂᒧᓂᑲᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑕᑲᔭᓂ ᐱᐳᒃ ᐅᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᓐᑕᐧᐁᓐᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᑭᒋ ᒪᐢᑲᐧᐃ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ᙮

ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐊ ᓇᐢᐱᒡ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᒧᐧᐊᑯᐸᓐ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ ᐅᒪᐢᑫᑯᐧᐊᒃ, ᐁ ᓯᐧᑲᓂᓂᒃ ᐁ ᐸᐱᓇᓂᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐱᒪᐊᒥᓂᒋ ᐁ ᑕᐧᑲᑭᓂᓂᒃ, ᔑᔑᐸ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ ᐅᒪ ᒣᐧᑲᒡ ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᓇᐢᐱᒡ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᒧᐧᐊᑯᐸᓐ ᒋᑫᒪᑕᓂ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋ ᒥᒋᓯᒋᒃ, ᐅᒪᐢᑫᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᐋᐧᐢᐃᑲᓂᑫᐧᐊᑯᐸᓐ ᐁ ᐅᒋᔑᔑᑭᒃ ᒪᑲ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐱᒋ, ᐯᒋ ᓇᑕᐅᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐊ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᐊᒋᒃ ᓂᐢᑭᑲᓇ ᐊᔑᒡ ᐁ ᑭᐧᑕᐊᐢᑫᒋᒃ, ᔑᔑᐸᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓂᐢᑲᒃ ᓂᐸᐁᐸᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑲᐢᐧᑲ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᒐᐱᔭ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᐊᒋᒃ, ᐁ ᐸᑭᑕᐧᐊᒋᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᑕᐸᐧᑫᒋᒃ, ᐊᐧᐁᔭᔑᔥ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ, ᐊᑎᐧᑲ, ᒧᐧᐢ, ᒪᐢᐧᑲ, ᐊᒃᑭᐧᑲ, ᐧᐊᐸᒣᐧᑲ

ᐧᐊᐸᐦᐧᑲ, ᐊᒥᐦᐧᑲ, ᑲᔭᐱᔑᔑᓂᒋ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᔑᔥ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐱᓀᐧᐊ, ᑭᓄᔐᐧᐊ ᒪᔕᒣᑯᔕ, ᐊᑎᑲᒣᐧᑲ, ᐅᑲᐧᐊ, ᓇᒣᐧᐊ, ᓀᐦᑕ ᒥᐧᑲᒐᑲᔕ ᓯᐱᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᔕᑲᐃᑲᓂᒃ ᐁ ᐅᒋᓇᑕᒋᒃ᙮

ᐅᒪᔥᑫᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᑭᐦᐸᑲᓂᒃ ᐧᐊᔥᐧᑲᓂᐤ, ᓀᐦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐧᐊᔭᓇ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᒥᐦᑎᑯᓂᐤ, ᐧᐊᔥᐧᑲᐃ ᐊᐸᑕᓄᐸᓐ ᐁ ᒥᐦᑎᑯᐧᑲᒥᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐧᐃᐦᐧᑫᓂᑲᑌᒃ ᒋᒪᓐ, ᒥᐦᑎᒃ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᐸᑕᓄᐸᓐ ᐁ ᒋᒪᓂᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐁ ᐊᐦᒥᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐁ ᐅᑕᐸᓇᐦᑯᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐁ ᐊᐳᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐅᓇᑲᓂᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐦᑭᑲᓐ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐧᐊᔭᓐ, ᐊᑎᐧᑲᔭᓐ ᐅᑎ, ᓀᐦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐧᐊᐳᓄᔭᓐ, ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐃᐸᓐ ᐁ ᐧᐃᓇᒋᑲᓂᑲᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐊᔑᒡ ᐁ ᐊᐸᐧᑲᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐊᓯᐧᐊᒋᑲᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐊᔑᒡ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐊᔕᐯᐧᔕᑲᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐧᐊᔭᓐ ᐁ ᒪᐦᑭᓯᓀᔭᐱᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᐦᒥᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐳᑕᐸᓇᐦᑯᒃ ᐅᒋ, ᒋᒪᓐ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᓄᐸᓐ ᐁ ᒥᐦᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᓂᐱᒃ ᒣᐧᑲ ᓂᐱᓐ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᑎ ᐧᐁᐦ ᐱᔑᔑᒃ ᐁ ᒪᐦᑫᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᐧᐁᒋ ᐁᑲ ᑭ ᐱᒧᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᐦᑭᒃ, ᐊᐦᒪᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐅᑕᐸᓇᐦᒃ ᐊᐸᒋᐊᑲᓂᐧᐃᐸᓐ ᐧᐃᓇ ᒣᐧᑲ ᐱᐳᓐ ᒣᐧᑲᒡ ᐱᐳᓂ ᐱᓯᐧᒪᒃ ᐁᑯᒋᑭᒃ᙮

ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᐧᐯᔦᓐᑕᑭᒃ ᐅᒪᔥᑫᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᔑᑕᒪᓯᐸᓂᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᒪᔥᑯᐧᐃᓯᐸᓂᒃ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᒋᒃ ᐁ ᓂᐸᑕᒋᒃ ᒥᒋᒥᓂᐤ, ᐧᐃᐸᒡ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᓯᐧᑲᒃ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐃᑦ ᓂᐦᑲ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐦᑭᓄᐧᐊᒋᒥᑲᓐ ᐃᑌᓐᒋᑲᑌᐸᓐ, ᓂᐦᑭᐦᑎᐧᑲᓐ ᐸᓯᑲᑌᐸᓐ, ᒥᑭᓯᐧᐃᑕᓂᐧᐃᐸᓐ ᐁ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᒪᓇᒋᑕᓂᐧᐃᐸᓐ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᑭᐦᑌᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐊᓂᒪ ᓂᐦᑭᐦᑎᐧᑲᓐ, ᒪᓂᑐᐧᐁᓐᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᐃᔑ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᐸᓐ, ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐃᐸᓐ ᒪᑲ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ ᐁ ᐧᐃ

ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᑫ ᒥᒋᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒥᒋᒻ, ᐅᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᐤ ᑲᓇᐧᐁᓂᑕᒧᐸᓐ, ᐊᑎᑯ ᑎᑎᒪᓂᑫᑲᓂᓂᐤ ᐁ ᑭᓭᐱᐢᑭᓴᒃ ᐱᓂᔥ ᐁ ᐧᐊᐢᑕᐧᐁᔭᐱᐢᑭᑌᓂᒃ, ᓀᐢᑕ "ᐊᔭᒥᑕᐤ" ᑲ ᑕᑐ ᐸᓯᑭᐸᓂᓂᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐃᔥᐧᑲᑌᓂᒃ ᑲ ᓄᐧᑲᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐅᐢᑲᓂᒃ ᐁ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑯᑦ ᑕᓐᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᑦ᙮

ᐧᐸᒪᔑ ᐊᑦᓴᓐᐯ ᑲᒻᐸᓂ ᐅᔑᑕᑦ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᑦ ᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒉᒻᐢ ᐯᐢ, ᐅᒪᔥᑫᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᐸᓂᒃ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐁ ᐊᑕᒪᒋᒃ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᓴᐧᐊᓄᒃ ᐊᒋᑫᓐ ᐧᐊᓇᐤ ᓴᐧᐊᓄᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑕᓂᒋ, ᐁ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᒋᒃ ᐅᒪᔥᑫᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᓇᐢᐱᒡ ᑭᐢᑌᓐᑕᒧᐸᓂᒃ, ᐊᐳᐧᐃᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᔭᓯᓂᐤ ᒉᐧᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑕᓂᒋ ᐃᓐᑎᔭᓇ ᒥᔥᐧᑲᒋ ᒥᓂᑯᐸᓂᒃ ᒪᑲ ᐊᓇᐱᔭ, ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐁ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᒋ ᐱᓴᑲᓇᐱᓂᐤ, ᐊᔑᒡ ᒪᑲ ᑐᐸᑯ ᒋᐢᑌᒪᐧᐊ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲᑦᓐ ᐊᓄᒥᓇ, ᐊᓯᓂᔭ ᑲ ᑭ ᒧᓇᐅᑦ ᓴᐧᐊᓄᒃ ᒉᒻᐢ ᐯ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑭ ᐊᑕᒉᐧᐊᒃ ᓄᒋᒥᐧᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᒥᐢᑕᓯᓂ ᑲ ᐅᒋᓂᒋ, ᐧᑫᐯᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑲ ᐃᑕᓂᒋ, ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᔑᐊᓂᒋ ᐅᐢᐧᐸᑲᓇ, ᐅᑯ ᒪᑲ ᑐᐧᐃ ᐅᐢᐧᐸᑲᓇᒃ ᑭ ᒥᓯᑌᐸᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓴᓐᑦ ᓚᓕᓐᐢ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒥᓇ ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᑭᐧᐁᐸᓂᒋᒃ ᐅᒪᔥᑫᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᐱᐧᑕᑫᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᐅ ᐅᐢᐧᐸᑲᓇ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᒉᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐊᔭᒥᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᐅᑐᑌᒥᒥᐧᐁᐧᐃ ᓇᑭᔥᑲᑐᒋᒃ᙮

ᓂᐢᑕᒻ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓐ ᐧᐁᒥᐢᑎᑯᔑᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᐧᐊᒋᒃ ᐃᓐᑎᔭᓇ ᒉᒻᐢ ᐯ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᐅᒪᔥᑫᑯᐧᐊ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑭᒪᒋᒃ, ᐁ ᑎᐸᒋᒥᑦ ᐁᓐᓕ ᐊᑦᓴᓐᐢ ᐁ ᑭ **ᒪᓇᑯᐸᓂᐃᑯᑦ** ᐅ ᐱᒻᐱᒋᐧᐃᓐ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᐯᒋ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓐᑕᒃ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐤ ᓴᐧᐊᓄᒃ ᐁᑎ ᑭᔑᐸᒃ ᒉᒻᐢ ᐯ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐱᐳᓐ

1610-1611. ᐧᐃᐸᒡ ᒪᑲ ᐱᑯ ᒥᓇ, ᑲᑉᓐᔅ ᐧᑕᒪᔅ ᒉᒼᔅ ᓂᔅᑕᒧᒃ ᐸᔅᒃ ᑭ ᐯᒥ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᔅᑫᓂᑕᒼ ᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐯ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᒃ ᑕᔅᑕᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐁᓂᔅᑭᒃ ᓂᔅᑕ ᑫᑉ ᐁᓐᕆᐁᑕ ᒪᕆᐊ, ᑲᑉᑕᓐ ᒉᒼᔅ ᑭ ᐱᐳᓂᔑᐤ ᒐᕐᓪᑎᓐ ᒥᓂᔅᑎᑯᒃ, 1640, ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ ᒉᓱᐧᐃᑦᔅ ᐅᔅᑭ ᐅᐱᔅᑎᐧᑫᔭᐧᐊᔅᑭᒃ ᑲ ᐅᒥᒥᒃ, ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᓂ ᑕᔑᑫᒥᒃ ᒉᐧᑲᐸᔅ ᔦᓭᓐ ᐃᓐᑎᔭᓇ, ᐁ ᐸᑭᑕᓱᐧᐊᑕᑦ ᐅᐅ "ᑭᓚᔅᑎᓄᓐ" ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ "ᑲ ᑕᔑᑫᓂᒥ ᒥᑭᒡ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᒃ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ".

1668, ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᑲ ᑭᔅᑎᓯᑦ ᒉᑕᕐᑦ ᒍᐊᕐᑦ, ᓯᐁᕐ ᒍᑐᓯᐁᕐᔅ ᑭ ᑭ ᐱᐳᓂᔑᐧᐊᒃ ᐸᕐᑦ ᒐᕐᔅ, ᑐᐸᕐᔅ ᐊᐅᔅ ᐧᐊᔅᑲᐃᑲᓂᔑᔅ ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᐃᔑᓂᑲᑌᒃ, ᐁ ᓱᐧᑲᒃ ᐁᑎ ᒥᓄᔅᑲᒥᒃ, 300 ᐃᓐᑎᔭᓇᒃ ᑭ ᑕᑯᔑᓄᐸᓂᒃ ᑭᒥ ᐯᒥ ᐸᑭᑕᓇᑕᐊᒥᒃ, ᒃᑐᓴᐁᕐᔅ ᐃᓐᒃᓚᓐ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᑭᐧᐁᐤ 1669 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ ᐁ ᑎᐸᒥᒧᑦ ᐁ ᑭ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᓂᒃ ᐁ ᑭ ᐃᑐᑌᑦ ᐊᓐᑌ ᑭᒥ ᓐᑕᐧᐃ ᐅᑎᓂᑫᑦ ᐊᐸᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ, 1670, ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ ᑭᒥ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᐅ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓐ ᑭ ᒥᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᓐ "ᑭᒥ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᓂᔅᑕ ᑲᒼᐸᓂ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᐯᒥ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᔅᑫᓐᑕᑭᒃ ᐧᐁᒥᔅᑎᑯᔑᐧᐊᔅᑭᒃ ᑲ ᐅᒥᒥᒃ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᐯᒥ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᒥᒃ ᐅᑕ ᐊᑦᓴᓐᔅ ᐯ" ᓂᔅᑕ ᑭ ᐯᒥ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓇᐱᐤ ᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐯ ᑲᒼᐸᓂ.

ᐊᑦᓴᓐᔅ ᐯ ᑲᒼᐸᓂ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᐅᓇᐱᐤ ᐁ ᐯᒥ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᑦ ᐁ ᐊᑎ ᐧᐊᓇᐧᐃᔭᒃ ᓂᓪᓯᓐ ᓯᐱᐃ, 1670, ᒧᔅ ᕆᐸᕐ 1673, ᐊᓪᐸᓂᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᒃ 1683, ᓂᔅᑕ ᓴᐸᕐᓐ ᕆᐸᕐ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᓇᔅᐱᒥ ᑕᔑᑫᐤ ᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐯ ᑲᒼᐸᓂ ᐁᑯᑌᓂ, ᐊᑦᓴᓐᔅ ᐯ ᑭ ᒪᒥᔑᑐᑕᐧᐁᐤ ᐃᓐᑎᔭᓇ ᑭᒥ ᐯᑕᓂᒥ ᒧ-

ᓯᐧᐃᔭᓯᓂᐤ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐊᑎᑯᐧᐃᔭᓯᓂᐤ ᓀᔅᑕ ᓂᔅᑲ ᐃᔅᐱ ᐁ ᐯᒋ ᑕᑯᓱᓂᓂᒋ ᐧᐊᔅᑲᐃᑲᓂᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐯᒋ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᓂᒋ ᐅᑦ ᐊᔨᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ, ᐁᑲ ᓇᔅᐱᒡ ᐁ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓱᑭᐸᓂᒃ ᒥᒋᒼ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲ ᐃᓱ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐊᔅᑭᐃ, ᐊᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᑭ ᓄᐧᑲᓐ ᒥᒣᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭ ᐯᒋ ᑕᓱᑫᒋᒃ ᑲ ᐃᓱ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᔅᑭᓂᐤ ᐃᔅᑲᓂ ᐱᐳᓐ, ᑭ ᒥᐧᓀᓂᑕᐧᒪᒃ ᐁ ᐯᒋ ᑕᓱᑫᒋᒃ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᒃ ᐧᓴᐱᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐃᓱ ᑕᐧᑲᓂᓂᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐊᔭᒋᒃ ᐸᔅᑭᓯᑲᓇ ᐊᓱᒡ ᒪᑲ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ ᑭᔅᑕᐸᑕᓂᓂᑭ , ᔪᑯᒪᓇ, ᒋᑲᐃᑲᓇ, ᐁᔅᑲᓇ, ᓀᔅᑕ ᐧᐃᓇᒋᑲᓇ, ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐋᒃ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐊᔅᑲ ᑲ ᑕᓱᑫᒋᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐧᐊᔅᑲᐃᑲᓂᒃ ᐃᓱ ᑲᓇᐧᐋᐸᒪᑲᓂᐧᐋᐧᓇᒃ ᑕᐱᔅᑯᒡ "ᐅᑲᓇᐧᐊᐳᑫᐧᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᐤ" ᐧᐃᓇᐧᐊᐤ ᓂᔅᑕᒼ ᑭ ᐅᒋᔅᑕᒪᑫᐧᐊᒃ "ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᒋᒥᓂᐤ"᙮

ᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐯ ᑲᒼᐸᓂ ᑭ ᐃᓱᓇᐧᑲᓂᓂᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᒋᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲ ᐃᓱ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᒥᒣᐧᑕ ᑭ ᒪᐧᐃᓄᐅᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᐱᔅᑎᐧᑫᔭᐧᐊ ᐳᑦᐋᑕᐧᐁᓯᐧᐊ, ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᓇᑲᐯᐊᓄᒃ ᑲᒼᐸᓂ ᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᒪᓐᑦᑎᐊᑦ ᓀᔅᑕ ᑭ ᐅᑦ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᑲᒥᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᔪᒃ ᓯᐯᑎᐊᑦ ᓀᔅᑕ ᔪᒃ ᐃᓴᓐ ᐸᑎᒪ ᐧᐃᔅᑲᑕ 1750 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᑲᐧᑫ ᐸᔅᑭᓇᑐᒋᒃ, ᐊᑦᓴᓐᔅ ᐯ ᑭ ᐃᓱᑎᓴᐧᐁᐤ ᓇᐯᐧᐊ ᓄᒋᒪᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᓂᒋ ᐁ ᐧᐃᒣᐧᐊᓂᒋ ᐅ ᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᐧᐊ , ᒪᒪᐤ ᑭ ᐯᒋ ᑕᑯᓱᐧᓇᒃ, 1321, ᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐯ ᑲᒼᐸᓂ ᓀᔅᑕ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᓇᑲᐯᐊᓄᒃ ᑲᒼᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐱᒋᐊᒋᒃ ᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐯ ᑲᒼᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᐁ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᓂᒋ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐁ ᐅᑎᓂᑫᓂᒋ ᐊᔨᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑲᒼᐸᓂ ᓴᑯᒡ ᔪᓇ ᐅᒋ ᐳᓂᑕᐤ ᐁ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᑦ ᓴᑯᒡ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐃᓱᓇᐧᑲᓂᓂᒃ ᑭᒋ ᑐᑕᒃ᙮

ᔪᔅ ᐸᒃᑦᑎ ᐁᐅᐧᑲᓂᒪ ᒪᐧᐊᒋ ᓂᑲᓇᔅᑌᒃ ᑲᒼᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᒣᒼᔅ ᐯ ᓀᔅᑕ

ᐱᑯ ᕋᐧᐊᓄᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑎᐯᐣᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᒣᐧᑲᒡ ᓯᕐᒃ ᐸᒃᑦᑎ, ᐊᑦᓴᐣ ᐯ, ᐁᐧᑲᓂᒪ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑭᓂᐧᑲᓂᑎᒃ, ᐊᔑᒡ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᑕᐧᐋᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐧᕋᑉ ᒧᐢ ᐸᒃᑦᑎ, ᐸᕐᑦ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐸᕐᑦ ᓯᕓᕐᐣ, ᐁᑎ ᐃᐢᐱᑕᔭᒃ ᑭ ᐊᐸᐃᑲᑌᐤ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᐧᐃᑲᒥᒃ ᐧᐁᓂᐢᑭᒃ 1882, ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᑐᒃ 1894, ᓇᑭᑕᐧᐃᓴᑭᒃ ᒪᑲ 1929 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᒪᑲ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧᑲ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇ ᐁ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᐸᓂᑭ ᒥᓯᓴ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᑦ ᓯᐱᒃ, ᐅᐱᓇᑲ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑫᐳᐢᑲᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᔭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒋᐸᔮ ᓯᐱᐃ ᐁ ᐅᒋ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᑎᑭ ᒋᐸᐃ ᓯᐱᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑦᐸᓂᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᐃ, ᓇᑭᐢᑲᑐᐸᓂᒃ ᒋᒪᓇ ᒥᒉᑐᑕᑭᓯᐸᓂᒃ ᐁ ᐃᑕᐅᑕᒋᒃ ᑲᒻᐸᓂ ᐅᑕᔭᓇ ᓄᒋᒪᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓂᓂᑭ, 1869, ᐊᑦᓴᐣ ᐯ ᑲᒻᐸᓂ ᐃᓂᐧᐁ ᑭ ᐸᑊᑎᓇᒻ ᐅᑦ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ, ᑐᐸᕐᑦᐢ ᐅᑦ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓂᑲᑌᒃ, ᐧᐁᒥᐢᑎᑯᔑᐧᐊᐢᑭᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐁᑎ ᐱᐳᒃ ᑐᐸᕐᑦᐢ ᐅᑦ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᑎᐯᐣᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐸᐢᑭ ᑎᐯᓂᒥᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐅᑕ ᑲᓇᑕ .

1912, ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ " the Ontario Boundaries Extension Act " ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᒋᒋᑲᐣ ᑭ ᓇᒃᑭᓂᑲᑌᐤ ᒋᑭᒡ ᒣᒻᐢ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑦᓴᐣ ᐯᐢ, ᐧᐃᐸᒡ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐁᑎ ᐱᐳᒃ ᕋᐣᑯᕋᑉ ᒥᑕᑐᒥᑕᓇᐤ , ᑌᕕᐊᐣ ᑉᑌᕐ ᑲᒻᐸᓂ ᐅᑦ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᐧᐊᒃ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᑦ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᐧᐃᑲᒥᑯᐧᐊᐧᐋ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᒣᒻᐢ ᐯ ᐃᑌᑫ, 1936 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᑌᕕᐊᐣ ᑉᑌᕐ ᑭ ᐅᑎᓂᑫᐧᐁᐧᐊᒃ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᐅᑦ ᐊᔭᓂᓂᐤ, ᐊᑎᑦ ᒪᑲ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᒃ, ᑲ ᐅᑎᓂᑫᒋᒃ ᐊᔮᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᐊᔑᒡ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᒣᐧᑲᒡ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐧᐁᐢᑲᒡ ᐅᑎ, ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᒪᐢᑯᒡ ᑲ ᑭ ᑲᐢᑭᐅᑦ ᑕᑐ ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᒥᒃ ᐁᐅᐧᑲᓇ ᐧᐃᓭᔭᒻ ᐊᐣᑕᕐᓴᐣ ᐸᕐᑦ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ ᐅᑎ ᐃᑌᑫ,

ᐊᓐᑕᔅᓴᓐ ᑭ ᑭᒋᑕᐤ ᐁ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᑦ ᒣᒡᐢ ᐯ ᐃᑌᑫ 1900 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ ,

ᐊᔭᒥᐁ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᒃ ᒧᓇ ᓇᐢᐱᒡ ᐅᒋ ᐊᔭᐸᑎᓯᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ, ᐸᑎᒪ 1340 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ ᐃᐢᐱ ᐧᐁᐢᓯᓚᔭᓐ ᒣᑕᑎᐢᑦ ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᐃᑕᑦ ᒧᐢ ᐸᒃᑦᑎ, 1347, ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᒣᑕᑎᐢᑦ ᑭ ᓇᑲᑕᒻ ᐊᔭᒥᐁᐧᐃᑲᒥᑯᓂᐤ, ᓂᐢᑕ, ᐊᓂᒪ ᒪᑲ ᒣᐧᑲᒡ, ᐯᔭᐧᑲᓐ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᓂᓗ ᐅᐯᒍᑦ ᒣᑲᑌᐧᐃᑯᓇᔦᐧᐊᒃ ᑌᒥᐢᑲᒥᓐᒃ ᑭ ᐯᒋ ᒧᐧᐊᐱᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᓂᐱᓯᓂᒃ ᒧᐢ ᐸᒃᑦᑎ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑭᐢᐧᑲ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐱᐳᐧᓇ, ᐸᔅᑦ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ ᑭ ᐃᑐᑌᐧᐊᒃ, 1351, ᐊᓐᒃᓚᑲᓐ ᐊᔭᒥᐁᐧᐃᑲᒥᒃ ᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᐁ ᑭ ᐯᒋᑎᓴᐧᐊᑦ ᑫ ᑕᐱᐢᑲᑯᑦ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐢᑕᒥᓂᒋ ᐊᔭᒥᐁᐧᐃᑲᒥᑯᓂᐤ, ᐸᔅᑦ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ ᒥᓇ ᑭᐢᐧᑲ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᓴᑲᓇᔑᐧᐃ ᐊᔭᒥᐁᐧᐃᑲᒥᒃ 1355 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, 1392 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᒣᑲᑌᐧᐃᑯᓇᔦᐧᐊᒃ ᑭ ᐯᒋ ᐅᓇᐱᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᒋᒃ ᐅᑕᔑᑫᐧᐃᑲᒥᑯᐧᐊᐤ ᐸᔅᑦ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ, ᐁᑎ ᑭᒋᑕᒋᒃ 1900, ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᑐᒪᓐ ᑲᑐᓚᒃ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐊᓐᒃᓚᑲᓐ ᑭ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐢᑕᐸᑎᓯᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑫᒋᒃ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐤᑐᑯᐃᐧᐁᒋᒃ.

ᐅᒪᐢᑫᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᑭ ᒥᓄ ᐅᑎᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᓂᒋ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᐊᔭᒥᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓂᒋ ᓂᔑᑲᒡ ᐁᑎ ᐊᒋᐸᓂᓂᑭ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᒥᒃ, ᐁ ᑕᐱ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᑭᒃ ᒥᒣᑦ ᐧᐁᐢᑲᒡ ᐅᒋ ᐅᑦ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᐅᐢᑲᓇ, ᐊᓯᓂᔭ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐅᑌᐢᑲᓇ ᒥᐢᑯᒡ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᐢᐧᑲ ᒋ ᐅᑦᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓂᒋᒃ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐸᐢᑭᓯᑲᓇ, ᐸᐧᑫᔑᑲᓐ, ᑎ, ᓱᑲᐤ, ᐊᓄᒥᓐ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᒥᒋᒥ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑭ ᒥᓂᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᑦ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᓯᐧᐊ ᐁ ᐊᔑᑎᓇᒥᓂᒋ ᑲ ᐅᑕᒋᐅᒋᒃ ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᒋᒥᓂᐤ, ᐧᐃᓇᒋᑲᓐ, ᐸᐧᑲᓂᑭᓐ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐧᐃᓇᒋ-

ᑲᓇ, ᒥᐢᐧᑲᐨ ᐅᑎ ᐁᑲ ᐁ ᐧᐃᓇᒪᒥᒃ ᐧᐊᔭᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᐱᐧᐊᔭ ᙮

ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᑲ ᑭᐢᑌᐣᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᒥᒥᑲᐣ ᑲ ᑭ ᑐᑕᑭᒃ ᐅᒪᐢᑫᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐅᑎᓯᒥᒃ ᑦᑎᑎ ᑫ ᑲ ᐃᑕᓯᓇᑌᒃ 1905 ᓀᐢᑕ 1906, ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᐃᑐᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᐃᐢᐧᑲ ᒪᓯᓇᐅᑎᓯᒥᒃ 1929, ᓀᐢᑕ 1930 ᐱᐳᐣ, ᑉᑐᐯᐣᐢ ᐅᐣᑌᕆᐅ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑎᐯᓂᒥᑫᐧᐃᓂᒃ ᐅᑕ ᑲᓇᑕ,-ᑦᕆᑎ ᑫ ᑭ ᐸᑭᑕᓴᐧᐊᑕᐧᒪᒃ ᐅᑦ ᐊᐢᑭᐧᐊᐣ ᑉᑐᐯᐣᐢ ᐅᐣᑌᕆᐅ ᑭ-ᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ ᓯᐱᐃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᐧᐊᒃ ᑭᒥ ᐅᒥ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᐣᑎᔭᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐯᑌᓭᑦ ᐃᐣᑎᔭᓇ ᑲ ᐧᐃᒥᐊᑦ ᑭᒥ ᐅᑭᒪᐣ, ᐃᓂᓂ-ᐧᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐊᔑᐨ ᒪᑲ ᐃᐢᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᑕᔑᑫᒥᒃ ᐊᐧᐊᔑᔕᒃ ᑐᒪᐣ ᑲᑐᓕᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒧᐢ ᐸᒃᑦᕆ ᐊᐣᒃᓕᑲᐣ

ᐊᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐃᓇ ᒥᒉᑎᐸᓂᒃ ᐧᐁᒥᐢᑎᑯᔑᑲᓇᒃ ᒧᐢ ᐸᒃᑦᕆ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐸᐢᑦ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ, ᒉᐧᑲᐨ ᐳᒪ ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐳᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᑭ ᐊᔑᒥᐸᓂ-ᐧᐊᒃ ᑦᕆᑎ ᑫ ᔕᐣᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑕᓯᓇᓯᓂᒥ, ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᒪᑲ ᐯᐯᔭᑯᑌᓇᐤ-ᐧᐁᒥᐢᑎᑯᔑᑲᓇᒃ ᐊᔑᑕᑭᒪᑲᓂᐧᐃᐸᓂᒃ ᐯᔭᐧᑲᐣ ᐳᒉᓂᐤ ᑦᕆᑎ ᙮

ᐅᐸᐢᑯᐧᐃᐱᓯᒻ 15, 1932, ᑌᒥᐢᑲᒥᐣᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᐅᐣᑌᕆᐅ ᐅᑕᐸᓂᐢᑲᓇᐣ, ᐊᓄᐨ ᒪᑲ ᐅᐣᑌᕆᐅ ᓇᐢᑦᓕᐣᑦ ᕈᐢᑦᐧᐁ ᑭ ᐯᒥ ᑕᑯ-ᐸᓂᐤ ᒧᓯᓂᒃ, ᕂᐱᐊᐣ ᑉᕂᑦ ᐳᐢᑦ, ᒧᓯᓂᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᐃ ᐊᓴᑲᓂᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᒃ ᐅᐣᑌᕆᐅ ᓇᐢᑦᓕᐣ ᐅᑕᐸᐣ, ᑭ ᐅᔑᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐊᓴᑲᐣ ᓂᓴ ᐁ ᐃᐢᐱᓯᐧᐊᐸᑐᒪᑲᑭ 90 ᒥᓯᑦ ᓀᐢᑕ 15 110 ᒥᓯᑦ, ᑭ ᑭᔑᐊᑲᓂ-ᐧᐊᐣ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᒥᓄᐢᑲᒥᒃ 1931 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᙮

1949 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᒧᐢ ᐸᒃᑦᑎ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᐊᑯᓯᐧᐃᑲᒥᒃ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐊᓄᒡ ᒪᑲ ᒧᐢ ᐸᒃᑦᑎ ᑭᒋ ᐊᑯᓯᐧᐃᑲᒥᒃ ᑭ ᒋᒪᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᒪᑲ ᐣᑐᐸᓂᐧᐃ ᐧᐊᐢᑲᐃᑲᓇ ᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᐁ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᐃ " Mid-Canada Line Station and Doppler sites " ᐧᐁᓂᐢᑭᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲᐢᑫᐤ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ, ᑭ ᑭᐸᐃᑲᑌᐤ ᒪᑲ 1965 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᒧᓯᓂ ᐯᐃᐢ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐃᓇ ᑭ ᑭᐸᐃᑲᑌᐤ 1975 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᒧᓯᓂ ᑲ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᐧᑕᒋᒃ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐁᒋᑫᔑᐣ ᔕᐣᑕᔥ, ᐊᓄᒡ ᒪᑲ ᐃᔑᓂᑲᑌᐤ ᑫᒻᐢ ᐯ ᐁᒋᑫᔑᐣ ᔕᐣᑕᔥ - ᑲᒻᐱᐢ ᓄᔥᑎᐣ ᑲᑦᓀᒡ, ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ 1960 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ.

ᒉᐧᑲᒡ 1970 ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᐣ ᑦᑎᑎ 9 ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᓂᑲᓇᐢᑌᒃ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᐣ ᐃᐣᑎᔭᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓇᒃ, ᐊᓄᒡ ᒪᑲ ᐃᔑᓂᑲᑌᐤ "ᓂᔑᓇᐱ-ᐊᐢᑭ ᓀᔑᐣ", ᐊᔑᒡ ᒪᑲ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑎᐯᐣᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ ᒉᑎᐢ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓇᐣ ᐢᑕᑎᐢ ᐃᐣᑎᔭᐣ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᐃᑐᐧᐃᐣ, ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ, ᐊᔑᒡ ᒪᑲ, ᐃᐣᑎᔭᐣ ᐸᐣᑦ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᐅᑎᓇᒪᓯᐧᐊᒃ ᒥᒉᑦ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐧᐊᐸᐸᑕᐧᒪᒃ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐤ ᑲᑎ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᓂᒃ ᑲ ᑐᑕᒥᓂᒋ ᐅᑎ ᐃᐣᑎᔭᓇ ᑲ ᐧᐃᒋᐊᓂᒋ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃ ᐸᐸᒋᐊᑲᓇ - ᐊᓄᒡ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒪᒃ ᐃᐣᑎᔭᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᑲ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐢᑕᒃ ᐅᑕ ᑲᓇᑕ.

ᐊᑕᐧᐁᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧᑲ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᔭᒥᐁᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧᑲ ᑲ ᑭ ᒋᒪᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᒋᑭᒡ ᐅᑎ ᑫᒻᐢ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑦᔕᐣ ᐯᐢ ᒉᐧᑲᒡ 18 ᓀᐢᑕ 1900 ᐅᑕᓇᒃ ᐧᒉᒋ ᑌᑕᐧᐃᒡ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐅᓇᐱᐧᐊᒃ ᐃᐣᑎᔭᓇᒃ, ᐊᓄᒡ ᑲ ᑭᔑᑲᒃ, ᐁᑎ ᐊᓂᐢᑫᐢᑲᑐᒋᒃ ᐊᑦᔕᐣ ᐯ ᐅᒪᐢᑫᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᐃᔑ ᑭᐢᑕᐳᐧᐊᒃ 7 ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᔕ

ᐅᐦᑌᑎᐅᒃ ᐧᐊᐢᑲ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᒃ, ᐁ ᐦᑕᒥᓇᐅᒋᒃ, ᐁ ᓄᑕᒣᐢᒋᒃ, ᓂᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᒋᒃ ᓇᐢᐱᐨ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐢᑌᐦᑕᐧᒪᒃ ᐅᑯ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ,- ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᒪᑲ ᐅᑯ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐅᑎᑕᐧᐃᓂᒋᒃ, ᐊᑎᐟ ᐯᔭᑯᑌᓇᐧᐊᒃ ᑭᔭᐱᐨ ᑲᓇᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᒪᒃ ᐅᐟ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ, ᐁ ᑭ ᐸᐱᒪᑎᓯᒋᒃ ᑭᓄᐧᐁᐢ ᐊᐦᑌ ᓄᒋᒪᐢᑲᒋᒃ.

II GENERAL ANALYSIS

A:history

The Hudson Bay Lowland, covered by glaciers until ten thousand years ago, was occupied on a seasonal basis by Indians. There has been very little archaeological activity in the District thus it is difficult to make specific statements about prehistoric use of the Lowland. The Hawley Lake archaeological sites are perhaps the earliest known Indian summer fishing sites, which date at about 900 A.D.

The Indians identified by anthropologists as the Swampy Cree, now largely live in the seven coastal communities on James and Hudson Bays. However, in the past, they moved about seasonally in their search for their livelihood. In their seasonal movements they covered a large area in their winter search for game.

Originally, the Lowland may have been only seasonally occupied since game and fur-bearing animals were not numerous and food was in short supply. The Lowland was not a favourable environment and Indians probably only visited the area to hunt geese during the spring and autumn migrations. The Indians of this portion of Ontario were hunters and fishermen. No villages were established by these people; however, summer encampments were situated at the mouths of major rivers and could contain about one hundred people. They would disperse into smaller groups after the fall waterfowl hunt and reunite once again for the spring goose hunt. Winter hunting groups were small and were generally led by a respected senior male with the most religious knowledge. He, with the help of other men in the group, provided leadership as to where and when the group would hunt (1). Big game was not sufficiently available to provide for the necessities of Native families; as a result hunters had to rely on smaller game to feed their families. In addition, large quantities of food were consumed daily due to the cold winter climate and the need to maintain high energy levels for hunting.

Waterfowl were very important to the Swampy Cree and were taken mainly during the spring and fall migrations. Waterfowl taken during these times represented as much as one-third of their diet. The Swampy Cree, hidden by blinds, would attract waterfowl by using decoys and imitating goose calls. Waterfowl were taken by bow and arrow, nets or snares (1). Animals hunted included caribou, moose, black bear, seal, beluga whale, polar bear, beaver, small mammals and grouse. Walleye, trout, whitefish, pike, sturgeon and suckers were taken from the rivers and lakes.

The Cree people depended heavily on bark, animal hides and wood resources of the area. Bark was used for lodge and canoe coverings. Wood was used in the making of canoes, snowshoes, toboggans, paddles and dishes and for the framework on lodges. Hides, particularly caribou and hare, were made into clothing, as well as lodge coverings, and containers. Hides were also cut into strips to make lacings for snowshoes and toboggans. Transportation was limited to the canoe in the summer months because the presence of muskeg made overland travel impossible. Snowshoes and toboggans were used in the winter months (1).

The belief system of the Swampy Cree was well developed and strongly connected with the search for food. The first spring goose killed had a special significance. The head of the goose was dried, decorated with beads and saved in honour of the goose spirit (1 and 2). Scapulimancy, a form of divination, was used to help with the search for food. The hunter would hold a scraped shoulder blade of a caribou over hot coals and "read" the crack and burnt spots that appeared in the bone to select an area in which to hunt (3).

Before the Hudson's Bay Company established trading posts on Hudson Bay and James Bay, the Cree acquired trade goods through an extensive aboriginal trade network that linked them with Indian groups farther south. This trade network was important to the Swampy Cree (4). Furs and meat were traded to the Woodland Indians for fish nets, made from Indian hemp, as well as tobacco and maize. Soapstone excavated in the southern James Bay area was traded inland to the Mistassini Indians, located in Quebec, who made tobacco pipes. Such pipes spread to the St. Lawrence region and back to the Swampy Cree who made smoking tobacco a part of their religious and social life (2).

The first documentation by a European of the Indian people adjacent to James Bay, presumably Swampy Cree, was in an account of Henry Hudson's ill-fated voyage of exploration to the southern end of James Bay in 1610-1611. A short time later, Captains Thomas James and Luke Foxe explored the Hudson Bay coast between Winisk and Cape Henrietta Maria, and James wintered at Charlton Island. In 1640, the Jesuits in New France, who had established missions among the Huron Indians, referred to "Kilistinon" (Cree) who "dwell on the rivers on the North sea" (5).

In 1668, the renowned Medard Chouart, Sieur de Groseilliers wintered at Fort Charles, later called Rupert House. In the spring, 300 Indians arrived to trade. Groseilliers returned to England in 1669 with tales of a successful fur trading expedition. In 1670, a Royal Charter was granted to the "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" and marked the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Hudson's Bay Company established trading posts at the mouths of the Nelson River in 1670, the Moose River in 1673, the Albany River in 1683, and the Severn River in 1685. The construction of permanent habitations by the Hudson's Bay Company represented a radical departure from the Cree's mobile adaptation to the environment of the Lowland. The Hudson's Bay Company depended on the Cree to bring moose and caribou meat and geese when they came to the posts to trade, since large game was scarce in the Lowland. Gradually significant numbers of Cree came to live in the Lowland all year round. They became dependent on the trading posts for arms and munitions as well as for a variety of other items such as fire-steels, knives, hatchets, ice chisels, and clothing. The Cree who lived in the vicinity of the trading posts came to be known as the "Home Guard Cree" and they were the primary supplier of "country food".

The Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly in the Lowland was challenged on several occasions by aggressive opposition from French traders. The North West Company was based in Montreal and operated trading posts north of Lake

Superior and Lake Huron after the late 1760's. To compete, the Hudson's Bay Company sent men inland to trade with the Indian trappers. The merger, in 1821, of the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies eliminated the Hudson's Bay Company's main competitor but independent traders continued to prevent it from acquiring an absolute monopoly (5).

Moose Factory was the administrative centre of the Company's James Bay or southern department while York Factory, on Hudson's Bay, was the northern hub. As well as the trading posts at Moose Factory, Fort Albany and Fort Severn seasonal outposts were opened at Winisk in 1882, at Attawapiskat in 1894, and at Lake River in 1929. Other seasonal posts were established at the confluence of the Missisa and Attawapiskat rivers, the Opinnagau and Kapiskau rivers and Ghost River Post at the confluence of the Cheepay and Albany rivers. Summer canoe brigades supplied the Company's posts in the interior. In 1869, the Hudson's Bay Company surrendered its territory, known as Rupert's Land, to Britain and in the following year, Rupert's Land became part of the Dominion of Canada (6).

In 1912 by the Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, the northern boundary of Ontario was extended to the shores of James and Hudson Bays. In the early years of the twentieth century, Revillion Freres Trading Company established trading posts throughout the James Bay area. In 1936, Revillion Freres was purchased by the Hudson's Bay Company. A number of individual fur traders also operated in the District in this century. Perhaps the most renowned of the fur traders was J. William Anderson of Fort Albany. Anderson began trading in the James Bay area in the early 1900's.

Missionaries were not active in the District until 1840 when a Wesleyan methodist was based at Moose Factory. In 1847, the Methodists abandoned the church and coincidentally, that same year, two Oblate priests from Temiskaming made a summer visit to Moose Factory and in later years, to Fort Albany. In 1851, the Anglican Church Mission Society sent a representative to occupy the Moose Factory mission. Fort Albany was effectively designated an Anglican Mission by 1855. In 1892, the Oblates erected a mission at Fort Albany. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, Roman Catholic and Anglican missionaries played an important role in the fields of education and medicine.

The Swampy Cree responded to the presence of the fur traders and missionaries by gradually changing their way of life. They replaced many of their traditional tools of bone, stone and antler with metal tools and firearms. Flour, tea, sugar, oatmeal, and other imported food items were obtained from the traders to supplement their traditional food resources. Cloth, as well as manufactured clothing, replaced garments made from hide and fur.

An event of major significance to the Swampy Cree was the signing of Treaty No. 9 in 1905 nad 1906, and the adhesions to that Treaty in 1929 and 1930 with the province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada. Treaty No. 9 ceded the land in the Province of Ontario north of the Albany River and formalized the relationship between the Indians and the Federal Department of Indian Affairs. Indian Reserves were established and residential schools were operated at Fort Albany (Roman Catholic) and Moose Factory (Anglican).

Although several Metis families at Moose Factory and Fort Albany at the time of the Treaty were included in Treaty No. 9, other Metis families were apparently excluded from that same Treaty.

On July 15, 1931, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, now the Ontario Northland Railway reached its terminus at Moosonee, a former Revillion Freres post. The Moose River Crossing bridge on the Ontario Northland consisting of 2 spans of 27 metres and 15 spans of 34 metres was completed in the spring of 1931.

In 1949, the Moose Factory Indian Hospital, now Moose Factory General Hospital, was built. Other post-war developments were the construction of the Mid-Canada Line Station and Doppler sites at Winisk and across the Hudson Bay Lowland of Ontario. They were eventually declared obsolete and closed in 1965. The Pinetree Line Base at Moosonee was closed in 1975. The Moosonee Development Area Board and Moosonee Education Centre, now the James Bay Education Centre - a campus of Northern College, were formed in the 1960's.

During the 1970's Grand Council Treaty No. 9, a regional federation of Indian Chiefs, now known as the "Nishnawbe-Aski Nation", as well as a local branch of the Ontario Metis and Non-Status Association, were organized. At the same time, Indian Bands began to assume many of the administrative functions formerly performed by the Department of Indian Affairs - now known as Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The trading posts and churches that were built on the shores of James and Hudson Bays during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries became the focal points for Indian settlement. Today, descendents of the Hudson Bay Lowland Cree live mainly in the seven villages in Ontario along the coast. Hunting, fishing and trapping are still very important to these people - especially those of the more northern communities. Some families still maintain a seasonal lifestyle, living for extended periods of time in the interior of the bush.

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ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐁ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐁᔑ ᑭᔑᑳᐠ ᐅᑎ, ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᒎᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐅᑌ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᑕᑭᐯᔮᐠ ᐅᑌ ᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒉᒫᐢ ᐯᐢ᙮

ᐁᔑ ᑭᔑᑳᐠ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ᙮

ᐁᔑ ᑭᔑᑳᐠ ᐱᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ ᑲ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑮ ᒪᐢᑯᔑᔮ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔮ ᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐠ ᐁᔑ ᑭᔑᑳᐠ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᒋᒪᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ ᐁ ᐊᐧᓄᑎᐠ ᓯᑎ ᐊᐢᑭᐄ, ᒍ ᑕᓄᔮᐠ ᐁ ᐱᐳᐠ ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᐤ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᑭᓯᓯᑲᑌᐠ ᐧᐊᐢᑲᐃᑲᓐ, ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐱᒪᐱᒋᐦᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᒉᐧᑲᒼ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᐊᑎ ᐸᐧᑲᑎᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᒉᐧᑲᒼ ᐁ ᒪᒥᐢᑕᐠ᙮

B: climate

Hudson Bay and Lake Superior are responsible for the modified continental climate of the District.

Portions of two climatic regions exist in the District: the Patricia Region and the Albany Region (Map 3). The characteristics in climate for the two regions are shown in Table 1.

OOSONEE DISTRICT
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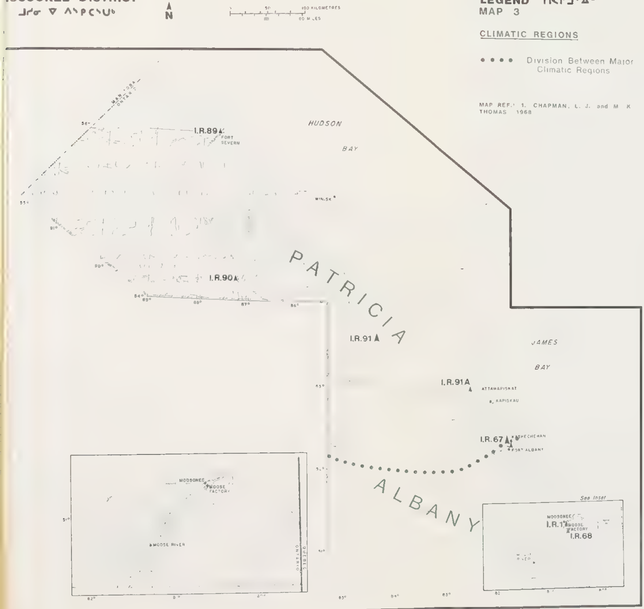
MAP 3

CLIMATIC REGIONS

● ● ● ● Division Between Major Climatic Regions

MAP REF.: 1. CHAPMAN, L. J. and M. K. THOMAS 1968



Freeze-up and break-up dates vary with latitude. In the Patricia Region, freeze-up usually occurs in mid-October as opposed to early November in the Albany Region. Rivers freeze-up ten to twenty days later than lakes. The mean annual date for the freeze-up for the Moose River in the Albany Region is November 10th.

Spring break-up is the beginning of maximum water run-off. At Winisk, in the Patricia Region, the Winisk River break-up period is usually April 20 to May 20 (7). Break-up of the Moose River in the Albany Region occurs between April 18 and May 12 (8).

The sea ice influences the climate of the District. Sea ice break-up occurs near the end of June and floating pack ice persists until early August. The cooling effect from the cold ocean is felt in the summer months of June, July and August.

TABLE 1 CLIMATE STATISTICS

CHARACTERISTICS	CLIMATIC REGION	
	Albany	Patricia
Mean Annual Temperature (°C)	-1.1	-3.9
Mean Daily Maximum Temperature		
- January (°C)	-15.6	-17.8
- July (°C)	22.8	20.6
Mean Daily Minimum Temperature		
- January (°C)	-26.7	-28.9
- July (°C)	10.6	8.3
Mean Annual Frost Free Days	86	75
Mean Annual Length of Growing Season (Days)	154	131
Mean Annual Percipitation (cm)	66	61
Mean Annual Snowfall (cm)	241.3	203.2

Source Chapman, L.J. and M.K. Thomas. 1968. The Climate of Northern Ontario; Canadian Department of Transport, Meteorological Branch, Climatological. Study No. 6.

The length of the growing season varies from less than 120 days in the far north to between 145 and 155 days in the southern part of the District.

Due to the short growing season and the vast wetland of bog, fen and muskeg, there is little mechantable timber.

In summary, climate has greatly influenced the development of the District. It poses a serious limit on plant growth and similiarly causes construction problems. Other disadvantages of this climate include higher heating costs and disruptions in transportation during freeze-up and break-up. The harsh winter climate, however, does favour the development of winter transportation routes. The tractor train, since the late 1930's, has proven effective in moving large quantities of supplies and heavy equipment north by winter road from Moosonee to the coastal communities.

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ᐅᑌ ᐊᑎᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐯᔓᐧᑲᐣ ᒥᑐᓇᐧᑲᐣ ᐧᐃᔭᐢ 22 ᐱᓭᓴᐣᑦ ᐸᔪᐯᓐᒐᑦ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁ ᒪᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᑌ ᐊᑦᓴᐣ ᐯ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐱᒥ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᓂᐱᐧᐊᐢᑲᒥᑲᐠ ᔑᐧᔪᓪ, ᓂᐢᐧᑕᐧᐸᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᔑᒥᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᑲ ᒪᒥᐢᑭ ᐊᐢᑭᔦ ᑲᑭᑫ ᐊᐧᑲᑎᐧᓇ, ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐸᐢᑭ ᐱᑯ ᑲ ᐊᐧᑲᑎᑭ ᒥᑭᐠ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᐠ ᑲ ᑕᐧᑲᑭ.

ᐊᓄᐠ ᑲ ᑭᔑᑲᐠ ᐧᑲᔦᐢᐠ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒥᑲᑌᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐸᐢᑭᐃ, ᐁ ᒪᐢᑫᑯᐧᐊᐠ ᒣᐧᑲᓂᒪ ᒪᐦ ᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᒣᓴᐠ ᐁ ᑭᒥ ᓂᐱᐧᐊᐢᑲᒥᑲᐤ,.

C:physical geography

The District represents about 22 percent of the provincial land mass and contains most of the Hudson Bay Lowland. The Lowland comprises three distinct physiographic regions- a Region of Continuous Permafrost, a Region of Discontinuous Permafrost and the Coastal Zone (Map 4) (9).

IOOSONEE DISTRICT

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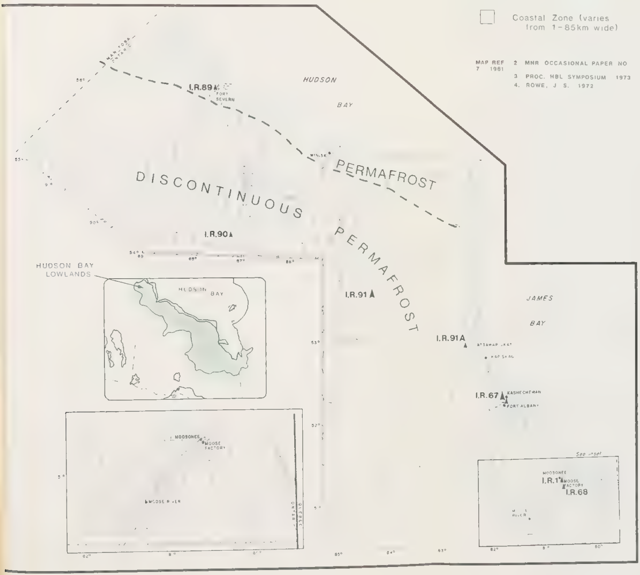
MAP 4

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS

☐ Coastal Zone (varies from 1-85km wide)

MAP REF 2 MNR OCCASIONAL PAPER NO 7 1981
3 PROC. HBL SYMPOSIUM 1973
4. ROWE, J S. 1972



The Lowland was in the path of a number of glaciers and was at one time the centre of ice accumulation with ice depths between 1500 to 3000 metres thick. The weight of this mass of ice was sufficient to cause a crustal downwarping in the Hudson Bay area.

The receding glacier left in its wake a layer of glacial clay till that varies in thickness from 10 to 30 metres, as evidenced along the river banks. A slow process of crustal uplift began when the ice started to retreat. Many prominent storm beaches, bars, slot lakes and strand lines extending far inland, mark stages in this uplift process. Near Cape Henrietta Maria, the rate of this rebound has been estimated at 1.2 metres per century. The sea inundated the Lowland as ice receded and a layer of marine clay 3 to 11 metres thick accumulated on the glacial till (9).

The general aspect of the Lowland today is that of a flat, swampy plain. Over the clay till is a layer of peat which, in some places, may exceed two metres in depth. The Lowland is now dominated by one major landscape process: the decay and net accumulation of saturated organic deposits. It is one of the largest wetland regions in the world.

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ᑲ ᐃᐢᐱᒥ ᐃᐢᐸᐠ ᑕᐢᑕᐧᐃᒼ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ, ᐅᒥ ᑭᒥᑎᐣ ᐅᑎ 152 ᑎᐸᐊᐢᑲᐣ ᑕᑯᒼ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᐠ, ᓂᐢᑕ ᐯᑲᒼ ᐃᑕᔑᑲᐧᐃᐣ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᐠ 1 ᐁᐢᐱᒥ ᑭᐧᓇᐠ 1 1/2 ᐁ ᐃᐢᐱᓯᓇᐧᑲᐠ, ᐁᐧᑲᓂᒪ ᐱᑯ ᐱᑐᐢ ᐁᔑᓇᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐁᓇᑲᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓴᐟᑐᐣ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐊᐅᔪ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓂᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᒪᐢᑯᒼ ᐧᐊᐸᐢ 275 ᐁ ᐃᐢᐧᑲᐠ ᑕᑯᒼ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᐠ ᑕᐱᑕᐤ.

D:topography

The elevation of the boundary between the Lowland and the adjoining

Precambrian Shield is approximately 152 metres above sea level. The elevation drops gradually to sea level, at an average gradient of 1 metre per 1½ kilometres. The only exception to this flat relief occurs in the Sutton and Hawley lakes area where the elevation may reach 275 metres above sea level (9).

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ᐁᓯ ᑭᓯᑲᒃ ᐱᑯ ᐃᓯ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᓐ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ ᒪᔥᑯᓯᔭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒥᐢᑎᐧᑲᒃ ᐅᑌᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ, ᐯᔓᒡ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᒃ ᐊᑦᔑᓐ ᐯ ᑲ ᐊᐧᑲᑎᒃ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᑲ ᐃᓯ ᒪᔥᑯᓯᐧᐊᒃ, ᐧᐊᐸᐢᑲᒥᒃ, ᔕᐧᐊᓄᒃ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᒪᔥᑯᓯ, ᓀᐢᑕ ᒋᐢᑕᑯᓇᑎᒃ, 1,150 ᐁᐢᐱᔑᓇᐧᑲᒃ ᒋᑭᐯᒃ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᒃ ᑕᐢᑕᐧᐃᒡ 1 ᐁ ᐃᐢᐱᒋ ᑭᐧᓇᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ 35 ᐁᐢᐱᑕᓇᑲᔥᑲᒃ ᒍᓇ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᐧᓇ ᒪᔥᑯᓯᔭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒍᓇ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᐧᐊᒃ ᒥᐢᑎᐧᑲᒃ, ᒋᑭᒡ ᐊᑦᔑᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑫᒪᐢ ᐯᐢ ᒍᓇ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᐧᓇ ᒪᔥᑯᓯᔭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑲ ᑐᒋᑫᒪᑲᒃ ᑲ ᒥᓯ ᐯᒋᒋᐧᐊᒃ, ᐊᓂᐃ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐁᔥᑲᒋ ᒪᔥᑯᓯᔭ ᑲᐧᐊᐳᑌᐧᐊ ᐧᐁᔕ ᐁ ᔑᑭᐸᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᔥᑲᓐ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᒪᔥᑯᓯᔭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒥᐢᑎᐧᑲᒃ, ᐁ ᐯᒋᒋᐧᐊᒃ ᒪᑲ ᓂᐢᑭᐳᑌᐧᐊ ᒪᔥᑯᓯᔭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒥᐢᑎᐧᑲᒃ.

E:vegetation

Like climate and topography, the near arctic vegetation on the Hudson Bay Lowland is unique in the Province of Ontario. Cape Henrietta Maria lies within the southern most extension of Arctic tundra and its flora is a mixture of Arctic and boreal elements. The dominant vegetative types are the lichen and low-shrub peat plateau, the tundra where peat depths rarely reach 30 cm, and coastal fens with small slightly raised mounds of peat known as palsas.

The coastal zone is characterized by a distinctive hydrologic, vegetative and physiographic regime. It is bordered by the waters of James and Hudson Bays on one side and the coastal sedge meadows and more mature peatland complex on the other. The 1,150 kilometre coastal zone varies in width from 1 kilometre to 85 kilometres. The beach strand lines, spits and relic beaches nearest the shore are sparely vegetated and are subjected to tidal action. Inland relic beaches not subjected to wave action have open black spruce - lichen woodlands. The tidal flats have a cover of grasses and sedges.

The discontinuous permafrost zone contains a mosaic of forest, bogs and fens. Bogs occur where the water table does not influence the surface and vegetation depends largely on atmospheric moisture. Typical vegetation is black spruce, sphagnum moss, and ground lichen. Fens occur where the groundwater is seeping along a gradient. Typical vegetation is sedge, shrubs of dwarf birch and tamarack. On stream and riverbank levees where better drainage exists, white spruce, balsam fir, trembling aspen, balsam poplar and white birch stands occur (8).

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ᒪᒪᐤ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᐧᐊᐸᔅ 5300 ᐃᑕᒍᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᒍᒻᐧᐊᐸᔅ 90 ᐱᔅᓴᐧᑦ 4,700 ᐃᐧᑎᔭᐧ ᐃᑕᔅᑲᓄᓯᐧᐊᒃ, ᐅᑯ ᒪᑲ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑕᒍᑲᑐᑕᐧᒪᒃ 8 ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᒍᒻ 55 ᐱᔅᓴᐧᑦ ᒪᒪᐤ ᒪᑲ ᐅᑯ ᑲ ᑕᒍᒋᒃ ᒧᓯᓂ ᓄᔅᑕ ᒧᔅ ᐸᒃᑦᑎ ᑕᒍᑫᐧᐊᒃ ᙮

ᐅᓴᒻ ᒪᑲ ᐃᓂᓂᒧᐧᐊᒃ ᐁᐅᐧᑲᓂᒉᓂᐤ ᐅᑦ ᐃᒍᑭᐧᒐᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᐱᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᒃ, ᐧᐊᓴᐅᒃ, ᐧᐁᓂᔅᒃ, ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᔅᑲᑦ, ᑲᒍᒥᐧᐊᐣ ᓄᔅᑕ ᐸᔅᑦ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ ᓴᑯᒻ ᒪᑲ ᐅᓴᒻ ᐧᐁᒥᔅᑎᑯᒍᒧᐧᐊᒃ ᐧᐃᓇ ᒧᓯᓂᒃ ᓄᔅᑕ ᒧᔅ ᐸᒃᑦᑎ ᐸᔅᑭ ᐅᑎ ᙮

ᒥᒉᑦ ᒪᑲ ᐅᑯ ᐧᐊᐸᔅ 55 ᐱᔅᓴᐧᑦ ᐅᑯ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ 15 ᑲ ᑕᑐᐱᐳᓄᓯᒋᒃ ᓄᔅᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ ᒃᑌᑦ 9 ᐃᔅᑯ ᐃᑕᐧᐊᒃ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐧᐃᓂᒃ, ᐧᐊᐸᔅ 32 ᐱᔅᓴᐧᑦ ᐃᑕᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔅᐸᓂᒃ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᑐᐧᐃᑲᒥᑯᓂᐤ ᓄᔅᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ

ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᑐᐎᑲᒥᑯᒃ ᐁ ᐃᑐᑌᒋᒃ, 10 ᐱᕐᓭᓐᑦ ᒪᑲ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᒃ ᒍᓇ ᑭ ᐊᔭᐘᒃ ᒪᐘᒡ ᑲ ᐃᔅᐸᓂᒃ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐎᓂᓂᐤ ᓀᔅᑕ ᑫᑲᑦ 3 ᐱᕐᓭᓐᑦ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐱᑯ ᐊᔭᐘᒃ ᒪᐘᒡ ᑲ ᐃᔅᐸᓂᒃ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᑫᐎᓂᓂᐤ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᑲᔅᑭᐅᒋᒃ ᐁ ᐃᑕᑭᒥᒋᒃ᙮

ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓇᐃᐸᓂᑭᐸᓐ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐎᓐ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒪᑲ ᐌᒋ ᐃᑭᒃ ᐌᔅ ᐅᑎ ᐁᑲ ᐁ ᐃᑕᑾᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔅᐸᒃ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᑐᐎᑲᒥᒃ ᐅᑌ ᑭᐌᑎᓄᒃ, ᑲ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᒋᒃ ᑲ ᑕᔑᑫᒋᒃ ᐃᑕᐎᓂᓭ ᓇᑲᑌᐘᒃ ᐅᓂᑭᐃᑯᐘᐘ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐃᑐᑌᐘᒃ ᐊᓐᑌ ᑎᒻᒥᓐᔅ, ᓇᕐᑦ ᐯ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓯᑦᑦ ᓭᓐᑦ ᒪᕆ ᑭᒋ ᓐᑕᐎ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᒋᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔅᐸᓂᒃ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᑐᐎᑲᒥᑯᓂᐤ, ᑲᓕᒡ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐎᓐ ᒪᑲ ᐎᓇ ᓀᔅᑕ ᑎᐯᓂᒥᑎᓯᐎ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᐃᑎᓯᐎᓐ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐁᑯᑌᓂ ᐁᑐᑌᒋᒃ ᑭᒋ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᒋᒃ ᓇᕐᑎᓐ ᑲᓕᒡ ᒍᓯᓂᒃ᙮

ᐅᒪ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᐘᒃ ᐅᑯ ᐃᓂᓂᐘᒃ ᐘᐸᔅ 40 ᐱᕐᓭᓐᑦ ᐁᑲ ᐃᓂᓂᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑭᒥᒋᒃ ᐱᒋ ᓂᔭᓇᓄᐤ ᐃᑕᐎᓂᓭ ᐃᑕᐘᒃ ᒪᐘᒡ ᑲ ᐃᔅᐸᓂᒃ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᑐᐎᑲᒥᑯᓂᐤ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᑲᔅᑭᐅᒋᒃ ᐁ ᐃᑕᑭᒥᒋᒃ, ᐊᓂᐘᒃ ᒪᑲ 25 ᐱᕐᓭᓐᑦ ᐊᔭᐘᒃ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᒃ ᐳᔅᑦ ᓭᑭᓐᑌᕆ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐎᓂᓂᐤ, 25 ᐱᕐᓭᓐᑦ ᐊᔭᐘᒃ ᑭᔑᑕᐎ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐎ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᓂᐤ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐎ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐎ ᓭᔅᑎᐱᑫᑦ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᓂᐤ ᓀᔅᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑭᔭᐱᒡ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᓂᐤ 10 ᐱᕐᓭᓐᑦ ᓄᑕᐤ ᐃᔅᐱᔅ ᒃᑌᑦ 9 ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐎᓂᓂᐤ᙮

ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᓯᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐎᓐ ᐁ ᑭ ᒪᒪᐘᑭᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐘᐸᔅ 1,275 ᐊᐍᓂᑲᓇᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐱᑯ 40 ᐱᕐᓭᓐᑦ ᐊᐍᓂᑲᓇᒃ ᐊᐘᓯᑌ 15 ᐁ ᑕᑐᐱᐳᓀᓯᒋᒃ, ᒪᐘᒡ ᑲ ᒥᒉᑎᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐎᓇ ᐁ ᒪᐘᑐᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᐊᔑᒡ ᐅᑎ ᐊᑐᔅᑫᔅᑕᑫᐎᓇ 230 ᐊᐍᓂᑲᓇᒃ , ᐘᐱᓯᐎ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐎᓐ 190 ᐊᐍᓂᑲᓇᒃ ᐘᔅᑲᐃᑲᓂᑫᐎᓇ 145 ᐊᐍᓂᑲᓇᒃ , ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᐎᓐ, ᓄᑕᒉᓭᐎᓐ

ᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᑕᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᐣ ᒧᓇ ᐊᓯᑕᑭᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᒥᐅ ᑐᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᒋᒋᑲᓇ ᙮

ᐧᐊᐸᐦ ᒪᑲ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᐧᐁᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᐅᑯ ᐅᒋ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ 15 ᑲ ᑕᑐᐱᐳᓀᓯᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ 3,131 ᑕᐦᓚᐦᐢ ᐃᐦᐱᐦ ᓱᓂᔭᐣ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑭ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᐤ , 1981 ᐁ ᐱᐳᐠ, ᓂᐧᓴ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᐊᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᑭ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᐅ ᐅᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᐁᑲ ᐃᓂᓂᐠ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑭᒥᒋᐠ 15,500 ᑕᐟᓚᐟᐢ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑲ ᐅᑎᓯᒋᐠ 6,700 ᑕᐟᓚᐟᐢ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᓱᓂᔭᐤ, ᐧᓂᒪ ᒪᑲ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᐱᑐᐦ ᑲ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᐠ ᐸᐢᑭ ᐱᑯ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐸᔭᑌ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐁ ᑕᐧᐸᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᑯ ᐁᑲ ᐃᓂᓂᐠ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑭᒥᒋᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᐊᐸᒋᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇᐠ ᒥᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑕᐱᐦᑯᐨ ᐅᑎ ᐅᒪ ᒥ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐦᒪᑫᒋᐠ, ᓀᐢᑕ ᐣᑐᑯᓄᓂ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᐸᒋᐠ ᙮

ᐅᑯ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᑫ ᑕᓯᒋᐠ ᓂᑲᐣ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᓂᒪᐣ ᑭᒋ ᓂᑲᓂ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᐢᐯᓂᒧᓇᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐅᐅ ᑲᑕᑎᑭ ᐸᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧᑲ ᐊᓯᐨ ᒪᑲ ᐃᓇᑐ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᐧᐃ ᒥᓯᑭᓯᐧᐃᓇ, ᑫ ᐊᒋᐸᓂᑭ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑐᐧᐃ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᐃᑐᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ, ᑭ ᓂᑲᓂ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐅᑯ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᓄᑕᐤ ᑲᑕ ᐃᑕᓯᐧᐊᐠ ᒥᑕᑕᐟ ᐱᐳᐧᓇ ᓂᑲᐣ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᐅᑯ ᒪᑲ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᓄᑕᐤ ᑕᓯᐧᑕᐧᐁ ᑲᑕ ᑲᑲᐧᐊᓯᓯᐧᐊᐠ ᑲᑕ ᓇᓯᐸᓂᓂᐤ ᐁ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᐃᑐᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᒥᒉᐟ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲᑕ ᓇᑲᑕᐧᒪᐠ ᐃᐦᐱᐦ ᐧᐃᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐯᒋ ᐅᓇᐱᒋᐠ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ, ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᐁ ᐊᒋᐸᓂᒋᐠ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᓯᑭᐸᓂᓂᐤ ᐁ ᓇᐠᑭᐅᒋᐠ ᒪᐣᑌᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᒧᓇᐃᓱᓂᔭᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ, ᓴᑯᐨ ᒪᑲ, ᑕᐱᐦᑯᐨ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᓇᐠᑭᐸᓂᐠ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᑲᑕ ᐅᒥᐢᑕᒪᑫᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲᑕ ᒥᒉᑎᐧᐊᐠ ᑫ ᐯᒋ ᑕᓯᑫᒋᐠ ᐃᐦᐱᐦ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐁ ᐯᒋ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᐠ ᓯᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐧᐊᓇᐧᐃᑎᒋᐠ ᐅᒋ, ᑭᓴᐦᐱᐣ ᒪᑲ ᐅᒪ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᑎ ᓇᐠᑭᐅᒪᑲᑫ ᐊᐱᓯᐦ ᑭᐢᑫᐣᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐁ ᐅᑕᒥᐦᑲᑫᒪᑲᐠ ᒪᒪᐤ ᐅᑌ ᐁᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᑭᒋ ᓇᐠᑭᐅᒋᐠ ᐁᐧᑲᓂ ᐁ ᐃᓯ ᐊᐢᐯᓂᒧᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᙮

F:population

1. PRESENT POPULATION

a. Introduction

The total population of the District, including Natives and non-Natives, is about 5,300 persons and is concentrated in eight locations - Moosonee, Moose Factory, Moose River Crossing, Fort Albany, Kashechewan, Attawapiskat, Winisk and Fort Severn (Map 2). The population density averages only 2.4 persons per 100 square kilometres.

The population of the eight communities, as measured by the 1981 census of Canada, is illustrated in Figure 1. Approximately 55 percent of the total population resides in the communities of Moosonee and Moose Factory. Approximately 90 percent of the District's residents (about 4,700 people) are Native. A total of 5,191 Status Indians are on the Moosonee District Reserve lists. This apparent discrepancy is explained by the fact that Band lists include Indians who do not permanently reside in the District. The non-Native population excluding Status Indians, non-Status Indians and Metis represent less than 10 percent of the population.

b. Language

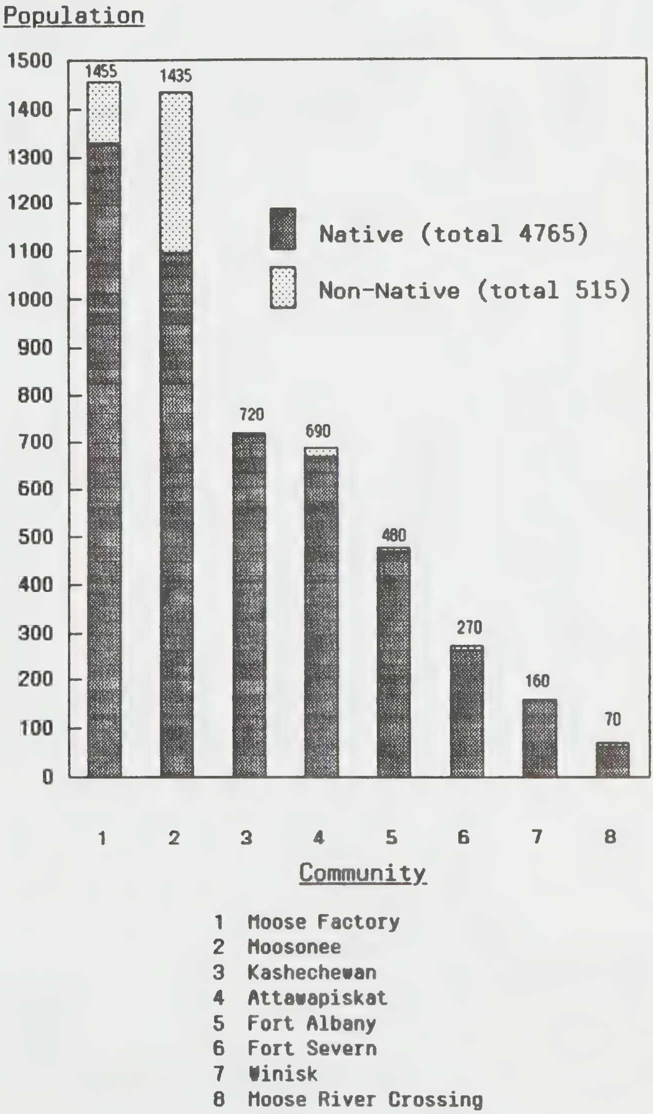
Cree is the major home language used in the District - a characteristic that makes the District unique in Ontario (Figure 2). More than 95 percent of the population are reported to use Cree as the home language. Within the communities of Fort Severn, Winisk, Attawapiskat and Kashechewan, Cree is spoken almost exclusively with English being used to a greater extent in Moosonee and part of Moose Factory. About 16 percent of the population (465 persons) of Moosonee and Moose Factory are non-Native and they have a greater association with communities and culture to the south, where English is dominant.

Figure 1

Population by Community

Moosonee District

5280 Persons

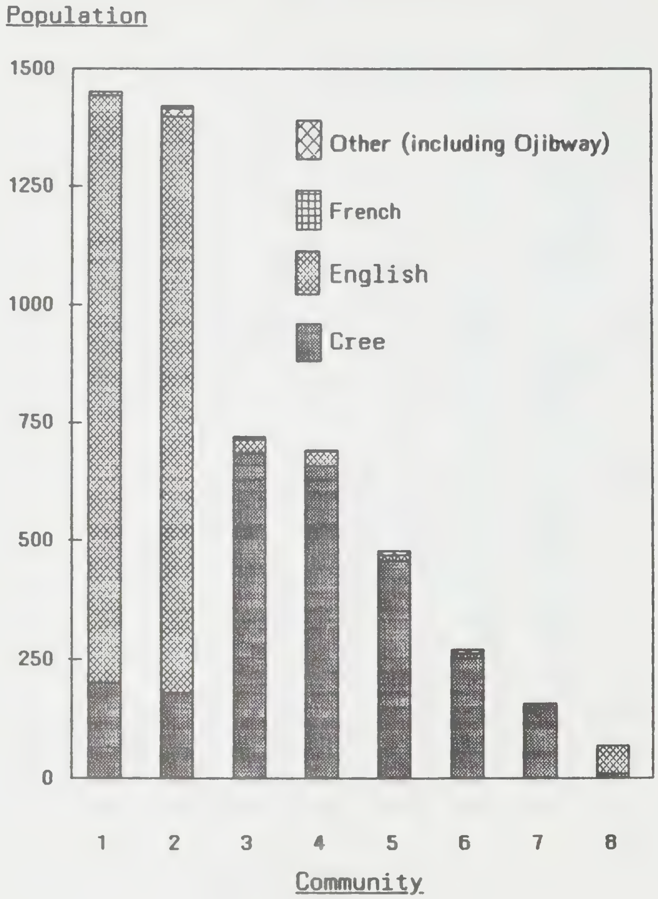


Source: Statistics Canada: 1981 Census

Figure 2

Language by Community

Moosonee District



1 Moose Factory
2 Moosonee
3 Kashechewan
4 Attawapiskat
5 Fort Albany
6 Fort Severn
7 Winisk
8 Moose River Crossing

Source: Statistics Canada: 1981 Census

c. Education

Education levels differ significantly from other areas of the Province due to distinct characteristics such as remoteness of the area and Native traditional life style patterns. The highest level of schooling for both Natives and non-Natives 15 years of age and older is shown in Figure 3. Statistics Canada request information only for persons 15 years of age and older for "highest level of education achieved" and, as a result, approximately 40 percent of the population is under 15 years of age and are not included in these figures. Most of this younger population is currently at school.

Approximately 1,525 or 55 percent of the Natives have less than a grade nine formal education. However, 880 or 32 percent have some secondary or trade school training, 285 or 10 percent have some other non-university training and nearly three percent have some university or a degree.

Educational opportunities may be limited due to lack of higher educational facilities in the far north. Students from the coastal communities must leave their communities for Timmins, North Bay or Sault Ste. Marie to attend secondary institutions.

The James Bay Education Centre, a campus of Northern College, is located in Moosonee. The Centre provides the people of the District with courses in the trades, business administration and other fields of "applied training".

In comparison to the statistics of Native education levels, about 40 percent of the non-Natives have some university training or hold a degree. An additional 25 percent have some other post-secondary training, 25 percent have a secondary school diploma or trade certificate and the remaining 10 percent have less than a grade nine education. Differences in educational levels between the Native and non-Native population can be explained partly by the fact that for non-Natives, a formal education or training is a requirement for their employment and often their presence in the District.

d. Labour Force

Labour force participation by occupation is shown in Figure 4. The labour

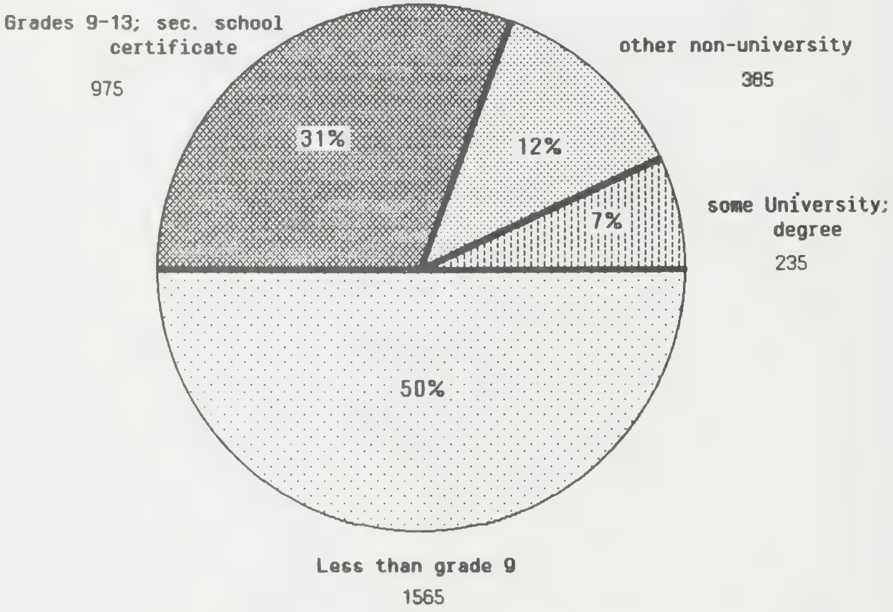
Figure 3

Education Levels

Moosonee District

population aged 15 years and over

3160 Persons

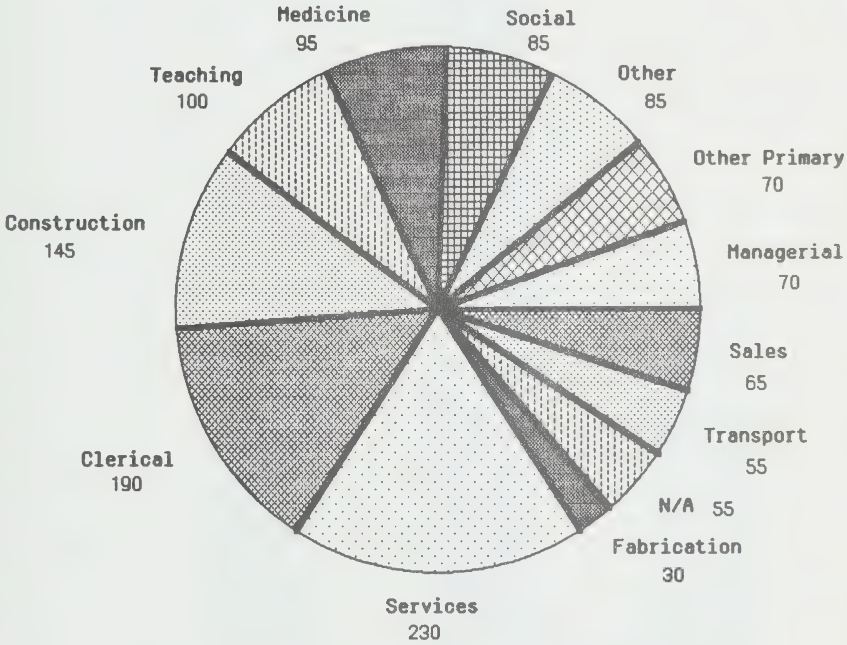


Source: Statistics Canada: 1981 Census

Figure 4

District Labour Force by Occupation

Moosonee District
1275 persons



Percent of Population (15+) in Labour Force 40%

(Note: all occupations involving less than 20 people are included as "Other")

Source: Statistics Canada: 1981 Census

force is defined to include all individuals in the population 16 years of age and older, who in the week prior to enumeration were employed* or unemployed**.

The District's total labour force was estimated to be 1,275 persons or 40 percent of the population over 15 years of age. The major occupational categories include services (230 persons or 18 percent of the total labour force), clerical (190 persons or 15 percent) and construction and trades (145 persons or 11 percent) (Figure 4). This information shows that the District is highly service oriented and lacks a major industrial or manufacturing zone.

Hunting, fishing, trapping and guiding are activities that coastal Natives are involved with. However, these activities are not shown in Figure 4, although many are considered occupations by Statistics Canada. Their absence may be partly explained by the fact that Natives consider activities such as hunting, fishing and trapping as life style activities and not as occupations. Secondly, any individual censused as being out of work for longer than 26 weeks was no longer classified as being in the labour force.

e. Income

The reported average District income for the population age 15 years and older for 1981 was 8,131 dollars (Figure 5). Differences exist between average Native income and non-Native income reported. The average Native income was approximately 6,700 dollars with the non-Native income averaging approximately 15,500 dollars or more than twice the figure quoted for Natives. This difference could be explained partly by the fact that the non-Native population is employed in service occupations related to the formal economy, such as teaching, health and government administration.

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* *Employed: includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration (a) did any work at all or (b) were absent from their jobs or business because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour disputes at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons.*

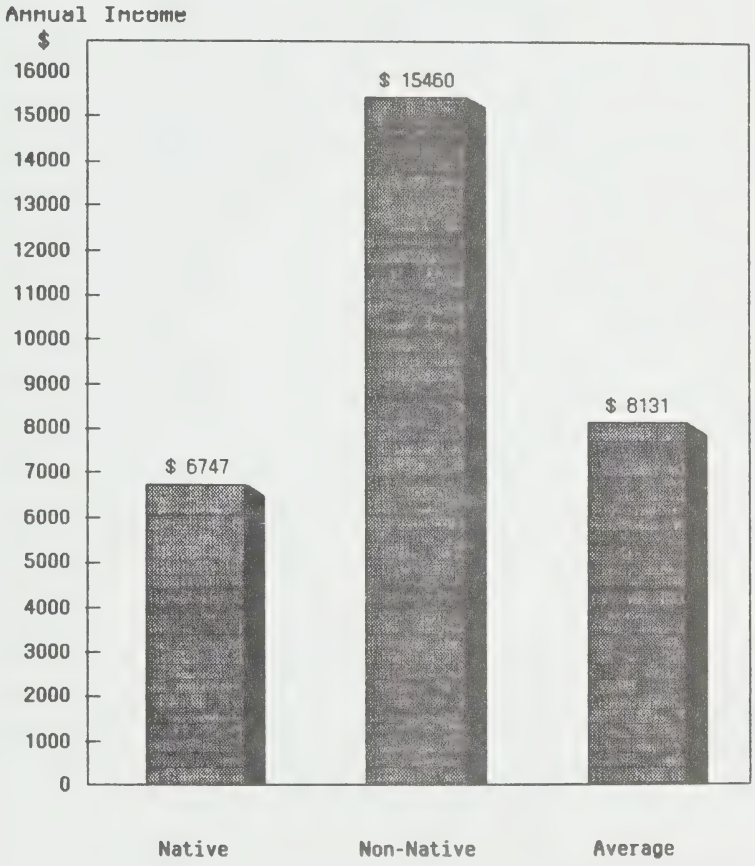
** *Unemployed: includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration (a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past 4 weeks and were available for work or (b) had been on lay-off for 26 weeks or less and expected to return to their jobs or (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in 4 weeks or less.*

Figure 5

District Income

Moosonee District

2265 persons reporting income



(**Note**: figures show: 1905 Native and 360 non-Native persons reporting)

Source: Statistics Canada: 1981 Census

2. POPULATION PROJECTION

Demographic trends, such as total population change, are based on a complex set of factors including cultural values, social changes and economic development. Therefore, it is difficult to project what population trends will be for the next 20 years. Generally, Statistics Canada forecasts slow population growth for the District and it is likely that there will be a slight net decline in overall population totals in the next decade. Such population declined will be due to lower birth rates and more people leaving than migrating to the area.

Population changes could be influenced by the growth in the tourist or mining industry. However, it is likely that any economic growth could provide opportunities to employ existing residents rather than importing a labour force from outside the District. Thus economic growth would have little impact on th total population growth.

3. CONCLUSION

The District has a small population of about 5,300 person, concentrated in eight communities. Five of these communities are remote settlements along the coasts of Hudson and James Bays. The remaining three are located on the Moose River and have more direct ties to the rest of the Province. Fifty-five percent of the population reside in the communities of Moosonee and Moose Factory and 90 percent of the total District population are Native.

Differences exist between Native and non-Native populations, as measured by demographic and economic criteria creating two separate populations within the District. For example, the major home language is Cree which is dominant in five of the eight communities. However, among non-Native, the major language is English. English also appears to be the language used by Natives in Moosonee and parts of Moose Factory.

Education levels attained in the District, as measured for population over 15 years of age show discrepency, with Natives more likely to have less than grade 9, although Natives represent 90 percent of the population. Nearly 97 percent of those persons with grade 9 or less are Native. However, over 200 Natives reported attending secondary school, or other non-university specialized training. Attaining university degrees were almost seven times as likely for the non-Native population compared to the Native population.

Unemployment rates in the labour force are moderate at seven percent Native and five percent non-Native. However, these numbers may not be representative because a significant number of persons, especially Natives, are no longer considered to be in the labour force due to long term unemployment. The labour force is generally service industry oriented with the majority of occupations in services, administration, construction, teaching, medicine and social work.

Income differences as measured by dollar-value of salaries and wages are significant between the Native and non-Native population. On average, Natives earn less than 45 percent of non-Native members of the labour force. This may be largely due to the tendency for non-Natives to participate in the higher earning formal economy.

Population trends are expected to show slight declines in the next decade. This may be due to cultural - social value influences on lower birth rates and economic factors influencing out migration from the District. Economic development in the tourist and mining industries could help to stabilize the decline, but is expected to have little impact on population growth for the next decade. Economic growth however, could provide employment to existing residents rather than importing a labour force from outside the District.

ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᑲ ᑕᔑᑲᑐᒥᑲᑌᒃ

ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ 93 ᐱᓭᓵᓐᑦ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᑭᒥ ᐅᑭᒪᔅᐧᑫᐤ ᐅᑕᔅᑭᐃ ᐃᑕᑭᒥᑲᑌᐤ; ᒪᒪᐤ ᒪᐦ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ 221,200 ᑲᒃᑲᑭᑫ ᐃᔅᐱᒍᓇᐧᑲᓐ ᑕᓇᓂᒪ 3 ᐱᓭᓵᓐᑦ ᓃᔅᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐧᐊᔦᔅ 7000 ᑲᒃᑲᑭᑫ ᐁ ᐃᔅᐱᓯᓇᐧᑲᒃ ᑭᑕᐯᔦᐤ, ᐧᐊᔦᔅ 0.4 ᐱᓭᓵᓐᑦ ᓃᔅᑕ ᐱᑯ 900 ᑲᒃᑲᑭᑫ ᐁ ᐃᔅᐱᓯᓇᐧᑲᒃ ᒪᒪᐤ - ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᐃᑕᑭᒥᑲᑌᐤ ᐯᑌᓭᑦ ᐊᔅᑭᐃ.

ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐊᔦᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᑭᒥ ᐅᑭᒪᔅᐧᑫᐤ ᐅᑦ ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ ᐅᒥ ᓃᔅᑕ ᑭᒥ ᐊᔦᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᑫ ᐊᐸᒥᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑯᐧᐃᓐ ᑲ ᐃᒥᑲᑌᒃ, ᑭᒥ ᐅᑭᒪᔅᐧᑫᐤ ᐅᑕᔅᑭᐃ ᐁ ᒪᓯᓇᑌᒃ, ᓚᐃᓯᓐᔅ ᐃᑕᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᓃᔅᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᒪᓯᓇᑌᒃ, ᑕᐱᔅᑯᒡ ᐅᒪ, 21 ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᔦᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐸᑭ-

ᑎᓂᑯᐧᐃᓐ ᐁ ᒪᓯᓇᑌᒃ ᑭᒥ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓄᐦᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒉᐧᑲᒻ ᐁ ᓄᑕᒉᐦᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᓯᓄᒧᐱᐟ ᐅᑕᐸᓇᐦᑯ ᐧᐊᐦᑲᐃᑲᓇ, ᒉᑕᐧᐁᐧᐃᑲᒥᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᒉᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓄᐦᑕ ᐅᐦᑭᓂᑭᐧᐃᑲᒪᐸ.

G: land tenure

Over 99 percent of the District is Crown Land. The total area of the District is 221,200 square kilometres of which 3 percent or approximately 7,000 square kilometres is covered with water. Approximately 0.4 percent or 900 square kilometres of the total area are Indian Reserves (Federal Lands) (Table 2).

TABLE 2 INDIAN RESERVES

BAND	RESERVE NUMBER	AREA (km^2)
Fort Severn	I.R. #89	38.85
Winisk	I.R. #90	44.03
Attawapiskat	I.R. #91 I.R. #91A	270.40 1.32
Fort Albany	I.R. #67	363.60
Moose	I.R. #1 I.R. #68	3.02 171.01
Total		892.23

Source District office files.

A number of land dispositions have occured for various purposes. A total of 21 land use permits have been issued for hunting and fishing camps, snowmobile clubhouses, recreation cabins, and youth camps. In addition,

Crown leases and licences of occupation have been issued for mineral exploration or commercial purposes. Patents are largely located in or adjacent to the townsite areas.

ᐱᒻᐱᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᔭᓱᐧᐃ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᑐᐧᐃᓐ

ᐱᒻᐱᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᔭᓱᐧᐃ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᑐᐧᐃᓇ ᑭᒥ ᑭᐢᑕᐸᑕᐧᓇ ᐁ ᐳᓯᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐊᐸᒥᑕᐧᐃᓂ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐢᑕᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ, ᐅᓐᑌᕆᐅ ᑲ ᑎᐯᓂᑕᒃ ᐱᒻᐱᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᔭᓱᐧᐃ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᑐᐧᐃᓇ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᐤ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒥᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᓂᓂᒃ ᑲ ᒥᓇᒪᑲᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐧᑌᐅᒪᑲᒃ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ, ᑲᔑᒥᐧᐊᓐ, ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᑦ, ᐧᐁᓂᐢᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐸᕐᑦ ᓯᐸᕐᓐ, ᑲ ᒥᓴᒃ ᐧᑌᐅᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᑕ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᐧᑕᐧᐊᒃ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᐧᑕᒥᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐅᒥ ᐅᐸᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᒪ ᐧᑌᐅᐧᐃᓐ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᓇᐧᒪᒃ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐱᓂᐢ ᐧᐊᐸᓄᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓴᐧᐊᓄᒃ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᒃ ᒉᒪᐢ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑦᓯᓐᐯᐢ, ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᐳᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᒥᓇᒪᑲᒃ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᑕᐢᑕᐧᐃᒡ ᑎᒻᒥᓐᐢ, ᒧᓯᓂ, ᐸᕐᑦ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ, ᑲᔑᒥᐧᐊᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᑦ ᐊᔑᒡ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐁᓂᐢᑭᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐊᓴᐅᒃ, ᐊᔑᒡ ᒪᑲ ᐅᐅ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓂᓂᐤ ᐊᓄᑲᓂᓂᐤ ᑫ ᐅᒥ ᓴᐢᑭᐸᓂᒃ ᑲ ᒥᓇᒪᑲᒃ ᓂᐱᒃ ᐅᑎ ᑲ ᐧᑌᐅᒪᑲᒃ᙮

ᐅᓐᑌᕆᐅ ᓇᕐᑦᓚᓐᑦᐢ ᑌᕐᑦᐧᐁ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐳᓯᑕᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒻᐱᓯᒥᒃ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᒃ ᑕᐢᑕᐧᐃᒡ ᑲᒃᕋᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒧᓯᓂ ᑕᑐ ᑭᔑᑲᐤ, ᐅᓐᑌᕆᐅ ᓇᕐᑦᓚᓐᑦᐢ ᑌᕐᑦᐧᐁ ᐅᒥᐢᑕᒪᐧᐁᐤ ᒪᓐᑌᐧᐸ ᑲ ᐯᒥ ᐧᐊᐧᐊᐸᑕᒥᓂᒥ ᐯᔭᑯ ᑭᔑᑲᐤ ᑭᒥ ᐱᒻᐱᓯᓂᒥ ᐅᑕᐸᓂᒃ ᐳᓚᕐ ᐯᕐ ᐁᒃᐢᐯᕈᐢ ᑲ ᐃᒥᑲᑌᒃ ᑲ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᒃ ᓴᑭᐸᑲᐧᐃᐱᓯᒻ ᐁᑎ ᐃᐢᐧᑲᐸᓂᑦ ᐱᓂᐢ ᑐᐸᕐ ᑌ ᐁᑎ ᑭᔑᐱ ᑕᐧᐊᐢᑌᒃ ᑕᐢᑕᐧᐃᒡ ᑲᒃᕋᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒧᓯᓂ, ᒧᓯᓂ ᐳᓯᑕᓯᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᒥᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᓐ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᓇᐸᑭᒥᒪᓇ ᑭᒥ ᐳᓯᑕᓯᒪᑲᑭ ᐃᑲᑌ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᙮

2. ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐊᔭᓯᐧᐃ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᑐᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ

ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ ᓇᔥᑦᓚᐣᑦᐢ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐊᔭᓯᐧᐃ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᑐᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐃᐢᐸᐢᑭᑌᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᑕᑐ 43 ᐁ ᐃᐢᐱᓱᓇᐧᑲᐠ ᑕᑐ ᑎᐸᐃᑲᓇᐢᑭᐠ ᓱᒧᑦ ᓴᐠ ᐸᑦᐢ ᐁ ᐅᑕᐱᑫᒧᐠ ᐱᓂᔥ ᑲᐠᓴᐣ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᓂᔥ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᑐᐠ ᐁ ᐃᐢᑯ ᑭᔑᐸᐱᑫᒧᐠ, ᐅᐅ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᐊᐸᑕᐧᓇ ᑭᒋ ᓴᐳᐸᓂᐠ ᐁ ᐳᓂᐧᐃᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ, ᐅᑐᒪᑎᐠ, ᑌᓚᐱᔑᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑌᑎᐅ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐊᔭᓯᐧᐃ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᑐᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ, ᐊᔑᒻ ᒪᑲ ᐊᓂᐠ ᐢᑌᓚᐃᑦ ᑲ ᐃᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐊᔭᓯᐧᐃ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᑐᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᐅ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐧᐁᓂᐢᑭᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐊᓴᐅᐠ.

ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃᓇ, ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᑭᑐᒋᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᒧᓱᓂᐠ, ᒧᐢ ᐸᐠᑦᑎ ᑌᑎᐅ ᐢᑌᔑᐣ ᓱᐁᒻ ᐁᒪᐅ.

ᐊᓄᒋᑫ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᑌᑎᐅ ᐢᑌᔑᐣᐢ ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᐠ ᐧᐊ ᐧᐊ ᑌ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᑐᐧᐃ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᐃᑐᐧᐃᐣ ᓱᐅᐠ ᓗᑲᐅᑦ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᒥᓱᐧᐁ ᐧᐊᐢᑲ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ, ᐧᐊ ᐧᐊ ᑌ ᐊᔑᒻ ᑭ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᒻ ᐊᑎᑦ ᑲ ᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᒋᐠ ᑫ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᐠ ᑌᑎᐅᔥ ᑲ ᐊᔭᓯᐧᐃ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᑐᓇᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑕᑐ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓇ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐊᔭᓯᐧᐃ ᐊᔭᒥᐊᒋᐠ ᑲ ᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᓂᒋ, ᑲ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᑯᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐃᑕᒋᐠ ᐅᒋ.

ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃ ᒪᓱᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᑕᐱᐢᑯᒻ ᐅᒪ ᐧᐊ ᐧᐊ ᑌ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃᐣ, ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ "The Freighter", ᓀᐢᑕ ᒧᐢ ᑕᐠ "Moose Talk" ᑲ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᒪᑲᑭ ᑲ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ.

H:transportation and communication

1. TRANSPORTATION

Transportation and communication networks play a vital role in the delivery of goods and services. In the District, where the sparce population is scattered over large distances, links with the rest of the Province and the country are very important. Air transport is of great significance to the area as there are no provincial highways. Only localized community road systems are in place; however, a winter road does extend from Moosonee to the more northerly settlements of Fort Albany, Kashechewan, and Attawapiskat. This route is passable by tractor train for approximately three months in the winter (Map 5).

The Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications maintains serviced airports at Fort Albany, Kashechewan, Attawapiskat, Winisk and Fort Severn. A major airport at Moosonee is administered by the Moosonee Development Area Board. Commercial flights from this airport link Moosonee to the east and west coasts of James and Hudson Bays. Austin Airways provides air service between Timmins, Moosonee, Fort Albany, Kashechewan and Attawapiskat as well as Winisk and Fort Severn. In addition, each northern community has facilities for the docking of float planes.

The Ontario Northland Railway (ONR) provides freight and passenger service from Cochrane to Moosonee. From late June until the Labour Day weekend, the Ontario Northland Railway provides a 300 kilometre one day excursion - The Polar Bear Express - from Cochrane to Moosonee and return. Moosonee Transport Limited provides a barge service for bulk freight to some coastal communities.

2. COMMUNICATIONS

The Ontario Northland Telecommunications' (ONTC) microwave towers are located every 48 kilometres starting at Smooth Rock Falls in the Cochrane District and extending to Attawapiskat. The system is used to transmit data including telephone calls, teletype as well as television and radio broadcasts by the Canadian Broadcasting Company (CBC). It is also used in conjunction with Telesat ANIK satellite system which provides telephone communication to the communities of Fort Severn and Winisk. ONTC provides at Moosonee and Moose Factory local and long distance telephone service, teletype, one CBC radio station originating from Sudbury and one CBC television station directly from Timmins.

This radio and television service is also extended as far north as Attawapiskat. The signal of the Ontario Educational Communications Authority TVO Network is available in most District communities via satellite. ONTC provides long distance telephone service only at Fort Albany, Kashechewan and Attawapiskat while Bell Canada provides the local exchange at these three communities. Teletype service has recently been available at the Attawapiskat Band Office.

Local news, information and entertainment programming is provided at Moosonee - Moose Factory by an independent radio station CHMO. Recently a number of radio stations operated by the Wa Wa Tay Native Communications Society of Sioux Lookout have been established in all the coastal communities. Wa Wa Tay has also provided a number of trail radio systems to each Band Council for communication with trappers, hunters and others in isolated areas of the District.

The District is served by a variety of local newspapers which provide news and commentary of local events. "The Freighter", a weekly publication with a District wide circulation, and the quarterly "Moose Talk" are both published in Moosonee. "Wa Wa Tay News", an English, Cree, and Ojibwa language monthly published in Sioux Lookout, has a wide circulation in the District. Other newspapers from Timmins and Toronto are available by subscription.

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ᐱᑯ ᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᔅᐧᑫᔭᐱᔭ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐱᑫᒍᑭ ᒣᔅᑲᓇᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᒪᓯᓇᑌᐤ ᐊᔅᑭᐧᐃ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᒃ 6 ᑲ ᐃᑕᓯᓇᑌᒃ . ᐅᒪ 115 ᐁ ᐃᔅᐱᓯᓇᐧᑲᒃ ᒣᔅᑲᓇᒃ ᒪᑕᐧᐸᐱᑫᒍᐣ ᒍᔅ ᐸᒃᑦᑎ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᒃ, ᒍᓯᓂ ᐊᔑᒃ ᑉᑐᐯᐣᑲᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑐ, ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐ ᐊᔭᐤ ᐁ ᒥᓭᓂᒃ ᑲ ᐅᒥ

MOOSONEE DISTRICT
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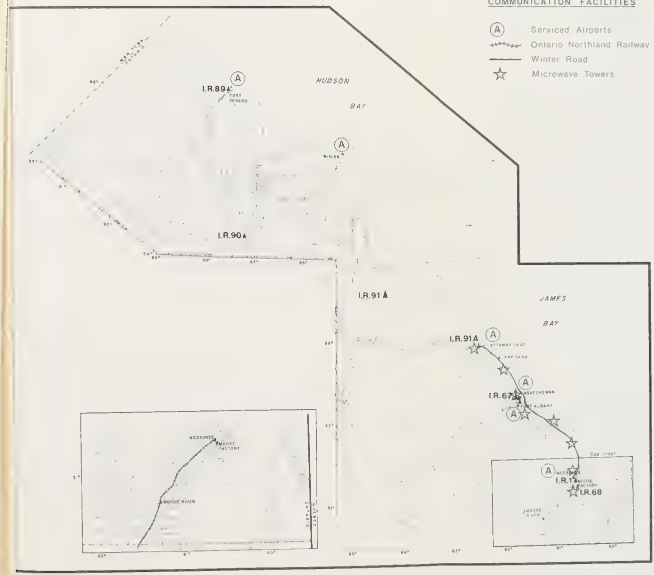

LEGEND ᑎᐸᒋᒧ·ᐃᐣ
MAP 5

TRANSPORTATION AND
COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

- (A) Serviced Airports
- ┼┼┼┼ Ontario Northland Railway
- —— Winter Road
- ☆ Microwave Towers

I: utilities

The location of the only Ontario Hydro transmission corridor in the District is shown on Map 6. This 115 kilovolt corridor links the communities of Moosonee - Moose Factory with the provincial hydro grid. Ontario Hydro maintains diesel generating stations in all other District communities except Moose River Crossing

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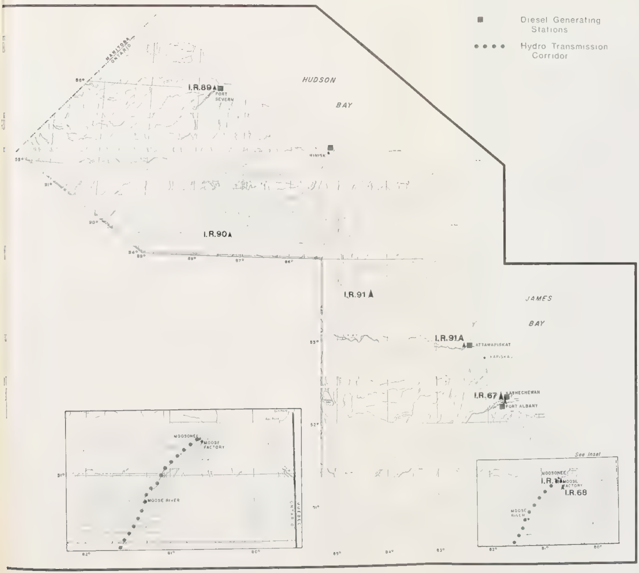
LEGEND ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐏᐣ
MAP 6

UTILITIES

■ Diesel Generating Stations

● ● ● ● Hydro Transmission Corridor



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ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓐᒋᑲᑌᑭ
ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ ᒦᒋ ᒥᓅᓂᒋᑫᒪᑲᐠ

ᐁ ᓃᑌᐸᓂᐨ ᐊᔨᓂᐃ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᓄᐢᑕ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᒉᐢᑲᓇᑲᓂᐧᐋᐤ, ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᑭ ᑭᐱᒋᑕᓂᐧᐋᓐ ᑭᒋ ᑭᔕᑕᓂᐧᐋᐤ ᐁ ᐙᑭᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐁᐢᐱᒋ ᑭᐢᑕᑭᑌᐧᐊᐧᑫ, ᒍᓇᐊᔨᓂᐧᐁᐧᐃᓐ ᑭ ᐸᔦᑌ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐁ ᐅᐟᑎᓂᑲᑌᐤ ᐱᐧᐋᐱᐢᐠ ᓄᐢᑕ ᓈᐦᔮᓇᔨᓂᐃ ᐊᓐᑌ ᐱᓄᐧᐃ ᔨᐱᐠ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᐢ, ᐙᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐱᒥᐃ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐃᓇᑐ ᐱᐧᐋᐱᐢᐠ ᓴᐧᐊᑯᐠ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ, ᐱᐧᐋᐱᐢᐠ, ᓈᓂᔮᓇᐱᐢᐠ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐅᓵᐧᐃ ᓈᓂᔮᓇᐱᐢᐠ ᐙᓄ ᓄᐠ ᓭᑌᑫ, ᓄᐢᑕ ᐊᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐱᒥᐃ ᓄᐢᑕ ᑲᐢ ᓵᓵᐳᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ.

ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᐁ ᑭ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐁ ᑭ ᐧᐋᐧᐁᓇᐢᑕᓂᐧᐋᐤ ᑫ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᐠ ᓇᐧᐋᐟ ᐊᐢᑌᐸᓂᐤ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓐᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐅᐅ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐧᐚᐧᐁᓂᑕᓂᐧᐋᑭ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ, ᐁ ᐙᒋᐸᓂᐠ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑭᑌᐠᑭᐸᐣ ᓄᐢᑕ ᑫ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᑯᐸᓄ ᐁ ᐱᒥᐧᐃᑕᓂᐧᐋᐤ ᐊᓐᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᑲᑕ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᐤ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᒥᐢᑭᑲᑌᑭ ᓄᐢᑕ ᒍᓇᐃ ᓈᓂᔮᓄᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓐ, ᓂᑲᓐ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᐧᐋᐧᐁᓂᑕᓂᐧᐋᐤ ᑫ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐅᒋ ᑲᑕ ᐙᔑᒋᐸᓂᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐙᑭᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐅᐅ ᑲ ᐅᑕᒥᐢᑲᑫᒪᑲᑭ ᑲᑭᓇᐤ ᐊᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᒥᓅᓯᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᓄᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐙᐧᐁᓂᑲᓄᐠ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ.

III RESOURCE ANALYSIS

A:mineral resources

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1. BEDROCK GEOLOGY

The Precambrian rock of the Hudson Bay Lowland is largely covered by flat lying younger Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. These sedimentary rocks are in

turn covered with extensive surface deposits of peat, clay and sand. The bedrock geological map (Map 7) is an over simplification of data gathered from limited bedrock exposure, observations, geophysical interpretations and mineral exploration drilling. As such the material presented will undoubtedly be refined as better geological information becomes available.

The flat lying sedimentary rocks occupy two major Basins; the Moose River Basin in the south and the larger Hudson Bay Basin in the north. The Paleozoic rocks of these Basins consist of sandstone, shale, limestone, dolomite and evaporite deposits. It is speculated that intrusions of kimberlitic affinity may also be present.

Overlying the Paleozoic rocks in the southern portion of the Moose River Basin are unconsolidated deposits of Mesozoic age. Of particular economic significance is the Mattagami Formation which contains accumulation of lignite, pure quartz (silica) sands and kaolinitic clays.

Surface exposures of Early Precambrian rocks are largely limited to the northwest portion and southeast portion (Partridge River Greenstone Belt) of the District. Early Precambrian inliers occur northeast of Ogoki and north of Missisa Lake. The Sutton-Hawley inlier is largely composed of younger Middle to Late Precambrian rocks, although Early Precambrian granites are also present.

The western portion of the Partridge River Greenstone Belt is cut by the Kapuskasing Structural Zone. This Zone is thought to represent a section of crust that was upthrusted in Late Precambrian time. Erosion has now exposed these highly metamorphosed rocks. Adjacent to the Kapuskasing Structural Zone are alkalic-carbonatite complexes.

2. MINERAL POTENTIAL

Geological detail is meagre, although favourable geology and known mineral occurrences exist in the District. Mineral exploration, generally under the authority of Exploratory Licences, has been less than the vastness or potential of the area would suggest. This reflects the high exploration costs associated with extensive overburden and the remoteness of the area. The economic viability of developing known deposits is, at present, adversely affected by market factors and the high cost of development and transportation in this remote area of Ontario. Map 8

MOOSONEE DISTRICT

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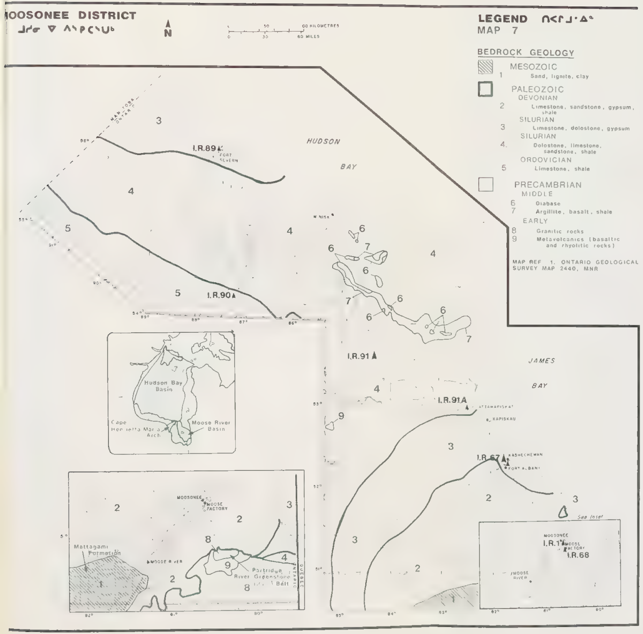

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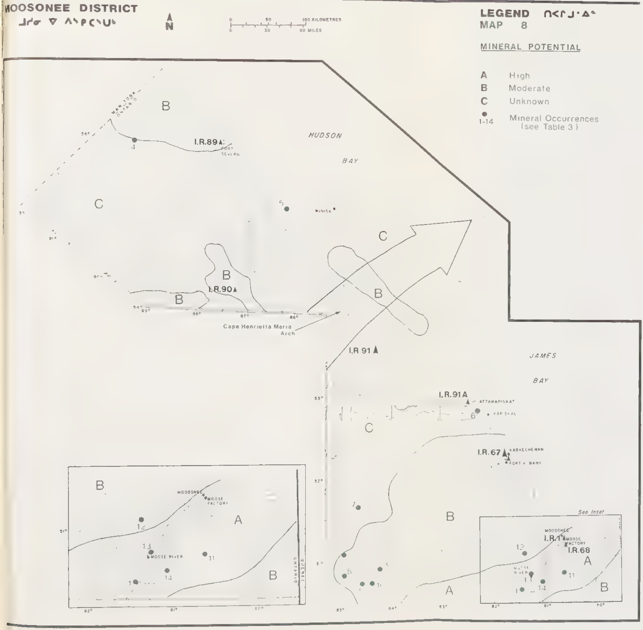
MAP 8

MINERAL POTENTIAL

A	High
B	Moderate
C	Unknown
● 1-14	Mineral Occurrences (see Table 3)



shows the current interpretation of economic mineral potential.

High potential exists for base metal deposits and gold deposits in the Partridge River area.

Alkalic-carbonatite intrusions adjacent to the Kapuskasing Structure could contain magnetite, uranium, thorium, copper, rare earth elements, niobium and phosphate with associated vermiculite. Many untested, circular, magnetic anomalies exist which could represent additional alkalic-carbonatite bodies.

There is potential for diamonds in what may be Kimberlitic intrusion in the Moose River Basin. Diamond exploration in the southern part of the Basin has been carried out recently.

The rocks of the Hawley-Sutton lakes area contain known iron deposits. Potential for uranium and gold deposits exist in the sedimentary rocks and potential for silver exists within, and close to, the diabase dykes and sills.

There is potential for lead-zinc mineralization in reefs within the Paleozoic dolomites. Reefs may be located along the margins of the Cape Henrietta Maria Arch and along ancient fault zones.

Numerous gypsum deposits as well as high-calcium limestone exists in the Paleozoic rocks within the Moose River Basin.

A deposit of sideritic iron exists in the Paleozoic rocks just south of the District and potential exists for similar deposits within the District.

Lignite, kaolin and silica sand are known to occur in the Mattagami Formation of the Moose River Basin.

3. PAST AND PRESENT MINING ACTIVITY

Mineral exploration in the District started as early as the 1850's. Approximately 50 exploration projects have been undertaken to date. These exploration programs included geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys and other drilling programs. The more important known mineral occurrences discovered to date are shown in Table 3 and Map 8.

TABLE 3 MINERAL OCCURRENCES

NAME AND LOCATION	MINERALIZATION	REMARKS
1. Onakawana deposit (1)	Lignite	- known prior to 1850's - estimated reserves (1980) 189 million tonnes
2. Albany Forks	Magnetite	- massive magnetite - potential for phosphate, niobium, uranium and iron
3. Drowning River	Mafic (2)	- mafic intrusion of gabbroic (3) composition - possible sulphides of economic significance
4. Niskibi Lake	Magnetic anomaly	- indicates high magnetite content
5. Gooseberry Creek	Magnetic anomaly	- indicates carbonatite intrusion
6. Lawashi River	Magnetic anomaly	- indicates carbonatite intrusion
7. Poplar River	Magnetic anomaly	- indicates carbonatite intrusion
8. Little Drowning River	Magnetic anomaly	- likely mafic intrusion but may be carbonatite
9. Kingfisher River West	Magnetic anomaly	- possible carbonatite
10. Kingfisher River East	Magnetic anomaly	- drilling indicates a mafic intrusion
11. James Bay Pyrochlore	Niobium	- estimated reserves 56.4 million metric tons 0.53% Nb_2O_5

Notes *(1) Mineral occurrences numbered in this table are shown on Map 8.*

(2) Mafic refers to dark coloured minerals rich in magnesium and iron.

(3) Gabbroic refers to a granular igneous rock composed essentially of ferromagnesium minerals and calcic feldspar.

TABLE 3 CONTINUED

NAME AND LOCATION	MINERALIZATION	REMARKS
12. Roebuck and Maher Townships	Gypsum	- continuous exposure for 9 kilometres
13. Moose River Crossing and Murray Island	Gypsum	- continuous exposure for 4 kilometres
14. Gypsum Mountain	Gypsum	- massive gypsum outcrops 5 to 6 metres high over an area of 10 square kilometres
15. Onakawana	Kaolin Clay and Silica Sand	- only known occurrences in the District

4. CONCLUSION

Due to the extensive overburden and remoteness of the area, geological detail of the Hudson Bay Lowland is meagre. However, limited surveys and drilling to date have indicated the presence of extensive areas of high mineral potential and some mineral occurrences which are unique to Ontario. To date, exploration has identified occurrences of base metals and gold in the Partridge River area. Potential for magentite, uranium, thorium, copper, phosphate, niobium, vermiculite and rare earth elements occurs south of Moosonee. There is potential for diamonds in the southern part of the District as well as deposits of gypsum, lignite, kaolin and silica sand. Iron deposits and the potential for uranium, gold and silver occurs in the Hawley-Sutton area. There is also potential for oil and gas producing rocks throughout the District.

High exploration and development costs continue to moderate mineral exploration and development in the area. Changes in market factors or improvements to transportation in the area could result in major mineral exploration programs and mine development. Future development decisions for the District will include an assessment of the impacts on both the physical resources and the people of the Lowland.

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ᐊᓀᒻ ᒉᐧᑲᒻ ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑲ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᓂᐧᓴᐢ ᐅᑦᑎᓂᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᓚᐃᓯᓐᐢ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᒪᑲ ᓂᐢᑐ ᐅᐅ ᐁᑕᑎᑭ ᑭ ᑭᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇ, ᐯᔭᒃ ᓚᐃᓯᓐᐢ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᐤ ᑎᐯᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᐱᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᓄᐢᑕ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒧᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᓐ ᑭᒋ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐧᑌᐅᐧᐃᓐ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᑐᒃ ᓄᐢᑕ ᑭᔭᐱᒻ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᐤ ᐁ ᑲᓇᐧᐁᓂᑕᑭᒃ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐱᒋ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐧᐊᓴᑲᒻ ᒧᓯᓂᒃ, ᐅᐅ ᓂᔕ ᑲ ᑭᐢᑕᐸᑕᑭ ᓚᐃᓯᓐᐢ ᒧᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᒋ ᐊᓯᓂᔭᒃ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐸᐧᑲᔑᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᒪᐧᐊᒻ ᓂᒻᒋ ᐁᑎ ᑭᔑᐸᒃ ᒧᓯᓂᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᐃ ᙮

ᑕᐢᑕᐧᐃᒻ 1979 ᓄᐢᑕ 1933 ᐱᐳᓐ ᑲᓇᑫ ᐧᐊᔪᐢ 9,000 ᑎᐸᐃᑲᓇᐢᑭᐃ ᐯᔭᑯ ᐱᐳᓐ ᓄᑲᓂᐤ ᑭ ᐊᑕᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇᒃ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᐢᑕᒪᓯᒥᒃ ᒪᒪᐤ ᐁ ᑭ ᐊᑭᒥᑲᑌᒃ ᒥᑕᑕᑦ ᐱᐢᓴᓐᑦ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᑭ, ᐧᐊᔪᐢ 65 ᐱᐢᓴᓐᑦ ᒪᒪᐤ ᐁ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑭ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒉᐢᑲᓇᐤ ᓄᐢᑕ ᑭᔭᐱᒻ ᑲ ᑕᐧᑲᑭ 35 ᐱᐢᓴᓐᑦ ᑭ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᒋᒪᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᙮

ᓄᑲᐤ ᑭ ᐅᑦᑎᓂᑲᑌᐤ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐸᐧᑲᔑᒃ ᓯᐱᐃ ᑲ ᐅᑦᑎᓂᑲᑌᒃ ᐱᓴᐧᐊᑲᐤ ᒧᓇ ᑭ ᒥᓀ ᐊᐸᑕᓐ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ (ᐁ ᒉᐢᑲᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ). ᐊᑎᑦ ᒪᑲ ᐅᐅ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ ᐃᑭᑭ ᓄᑲᐤ ᑭᓂᑲᐧᐃᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐊᓯᓂᐃ ᐁ ᑎᐢᐸᐅᑦ ᐧᑲᔭᐢᒃ ᑭᒋ ᓇᐊᐧᐃᐸᓂᑦ, ᐧᐊᔪᐢ ᒪᑲ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᑎᐧᑫ ᐅᒪ 3,900 ᑲᒃᑲᑭᑫ ᑎᐸᐢᐧᑲᐃᑲᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐁᑲ ᐧᐊᔪᐢ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᓇᐸᒋᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᓂᐃ, ᓄᑲᐤ ᓄᐢᑕ ᓄᑲᐧᐊᓯᓂᐃ ᑭ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇ ᐊᓐᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᑕᐢᑕᐧᐃᒻ ᐅᐅ ᐱᐳᐧᓇ 1979 ᓄᐢᑕ 1933. ᐊᐱᔑᐢ

ᐱᑯ ᓀᑲᐤ ᑭ ᐅᐦᑎᓂᑲᑌᐤ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐸᑿᔑᐠ ᓯᐱᐃ ᐁ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᐯᓱᒪ -
ᐑᓂᐯᑯ ᐃᑕᐑᓂᐠ, ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐑ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐘᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐃᑕᐑᓂᐠ᙮

ᒍᓯᓂᐠ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐃᑌᐣᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐁᑲ ᓇᐢᐱᒐ ᐁ ᐍᓄᑕᐠ ᓀᑲᐤ,

ᓂᑲᐣ ᒪᑲ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᐢᐯᓂᒧᓇᓂᐘᐣ ᑭᒋ ᑎᐯᓂᒥᑎᓱᓇᓂᐘᐠ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐃᑎᓱᐑ
ᐊᐸᑎᓱᓇᓂᐘᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᓇᐠᑭᐅᒋᐠ ᐊᐍᓂᑲᓇᐠ᙮

B: aggregate resources

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1. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

The surficial geology consists of layers of glacial tills, including sand and gravel, interbedded with layers of non-glacial sediments, such as peat and clay. The thickness of the surficial cover varies throughout the District with a thickness of over 200 metres being reported between the Mattagami and Missinaibi rivers.

Three till sheets separated by lacustrine deposits are the oldest units in the succession. They are exposed only in the southwestern portion of the area. Overlying these till sheets is the Missinaibi Formation which includes a buried soil and forest bed covering marine and fluvial sediments. This formation was formed under a pre-existing sea. This sea, called the Bell Sea, reached an elevation of at least 100 metres above present sea level. Finally, an extensive lake dammed in front of a slowly advancing ice sheet, flooded the land. Lake sediment covered the pre-existing topography and eventually the lake sediment was over ridden by the advancing glacier.

Two Wisconsin age tills (Adam Till and Kipling Till) which overlie the Missinaibi Formation either sit directly on one another or are separated by glaciolacustrine of fluvial sediments (Friday Creek sediments). These sediments were laid down during complete or partial retreat of the glacier.

Overlying these Wisconsin tills are lacustrine and marine deposits, laid down during the retreat of the glacier. Marine sediments were deposited in the Tyrrell Sea which flooded into the region approximately 7,800 years ago. As the sea entered the region, sea water, wedged under fresh water, created a current strong enough to rework lake clays into a clay-pebble gravel.

Raised beaches formed as the sea retreated due to isostatic readjustment. These features are particularly well-developed within 10 kilometres of the present shores of Hudson and James Bays. The impermeable nature of the sediments and an immature drainage network have allowed thick and extensive organic deposits to accumulate on the ground surface.

2. AGGREGATE POTENTIAL

The aggregate potential is mostly restricted to the raised beaches along the coast of James Bay and estuarine deposits within present day rivers which have more recently undergone some fluvial sorting. Construction quality aggregate is in short supply, or in the case of the beach ridges, is distant from the areas of local use.

3. PRESENT USE

Presently there are seven quarry permits issued in the District and only three of these are active. One permit was issued to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications for airport construction at Attawapiskat and the remainder are held by a private company in, and around, Moosonee. The two active permits at Moosonee are for a limestone quarry and the shoal area in the delta of the Moose River.

An analysis of quarry permit returns and supplier estimates for the period 1979-1983 shows that sales for aggregate produced in the Moosonee area totalled almost 45,000 cubic metres or an average of 9,000 cubic metres per year. Private sales (i.e. private construction projects, etc.) accounted for about ten percent of the total, while other sales (i.e. municipal, industrial, etc.) accounted for the remainder. Of the total, approximately 65 percent was used for road construction and the remaining 35 percent was used in building construction.

Quarry permit returns show only sales from quarry permits in the District. Aggregate is produced and stockpiled for future use; however, the figures on production are not known.

The aggregate produced from the shoal deposits is very fine and not well-suited to all construction projects (e.g. road building). In most cases it is mixed with quarried limestone to give it proper structure for compaction. Until most recently, aggregate for concrete was shipped into Moosonee by rail car from Cochrane as a suitable local source of this material was not available. Materials for concrete batching are now produced locally by crushing quarried limestone. It is estimated that 3,900 cubic metres of locally unavailable materials (i.e. cement, gravel, crushed stone, screened sand and motar sand) were shipped into the District between 1979 and 1983.

A small amount of aggregate is produced from shoal deposits at the coastal communities. This aggregate is all consumed locally for village construction projects.

4. FUTURE DEMAND

Demand for aggregates which is related largely to road construction can be expected to vary with the rate of economic development and population growth.

5. CONCLUSION

The District is considered to be aggregate poor. Raised beach deposits are restricted to the coasts of Hudson and James Bays. Fluvial sand bar deposits are relatively silty and are expensive to mine. This material must be mixed with quarried limestone in order to make suitable road building material.

ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᒥᑫᐧᐃᐣ

ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᒥᑲᓂᐧᐊᑉ ᒧᓇ ᒥᒉᑎᐧᓇ ᐱᒥ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᑉ, ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᒥᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᓂᔅᑕᒼ ᐧᐃᒥᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐧᐃᓇ ᑎᐱᓇᐧᐁ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑲ ᐅᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᒥᑲᓂᒥᐟ, ᒥᓂᔅᑎᑉ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑉ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᔅᑲᑐᐧᐃ ᓱᐱᑉ, ᑎᐱᔅᑯᒼ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᔑᑉ, ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᐧᓇ ᓂᔅᑕ ᐅᐟᑎᓂᑲᓕᐧᐊ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐅᒥ ᒥᒉᐟ ᐸᑌᑕᔅ ᑫ ᐅᒥᒥᒥᒥᑉ ᒍᐣᑕ

ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᒃ, ᐊᐱᓴᒋᓐ ᐊᓂᒪ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᒋᑲᓐ ᒍᓯᓂᒃ ᒥᓈ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᐧᓇ ᑲ ᒥᒋᓇᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑕᑲᓂ ᒥᒋᒪ ᐅᑎᓯᑲᓇ, ᐸᑌᑕᔅ, ᑲᑯᑕ ᓀᔅᑕ ᒪᔅᑯᒋᔮ, ᐁ ᐊᐧᑲᑎᒃ ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᒍᓇ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᐧᓇ ᑲ ᒥᒋᓇᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑕᑲᓇ ᐃᔅᐱ ᐱᑯ ᒉᐧᑲᓪ ᐁ ᐊᑎ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑭ ᐊᑕ ᒥᔕᐧᐊᓪ ᓇᐃ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᑕᑲᔮᒃ 36 ᑭᔑᑲᐧᐊ ᐃᔅᐸᓂᐤ ᔅᐧᐊᓈᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑌ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐱᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ 75 ᑭᔑᑲᐧᐊ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓈᑕᐤ ᐅᑌ ᐧᐃᓇ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓈᒃ.

C: agriculture

Agricultural land is very scarce within the District. Horticultural activity is limited primarily to private gardening. An island in the delta of the Attawapiskat River, opposite the village of Attawapiskat, is farmed and produces an excellent crop of potatoes for community use. A small communal garden at Moosonee produces good garden crops of cabbage, potato, carrot, and turnip. Frost can affect crops at any time during the growing season even though the normal frost-free period ranges from 86 days in the southern part of the District to 75 days or less in the north (1).

ᐃᔅᑯᑌᐤ ᐅᒋ

ᒥᓱᐧᐁ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᔅᑲᒥᑯᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔅᐧᑲᑌᒃ ᓇᔅᐱᓪ ᑌᐱ ᐧᑲᔮᔅᑲ ᐧᐃ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐋᓐ, ᐁ ᑭᔅᑭᓈᐊᒪᓯᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᑲᓇᐧᐁᓂᑕᑯᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐁ ᒪᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑲᐧᑫ ᐋᔅᑕᐧᐁᐱᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᒣ ᐃᔅᐧᑲᑌᒃ ᐱᑲᑌ ᐅᒪ ᑲᐧᑫ ᐋᔅᑕᐧᐁᐱᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᒋ ᐅᒋ ᑲᓇᐧᐁᓂᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐁᒋ ᑭᔅᑌᓂᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐊᒋᓪ ᒪᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᔅᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔮ ᑲᐯᒋᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧᑲ ᑲ ᓚᒣᒪᑌᐤ ᓈ-

ᒋᒥᐠ, ᐃᐢᑯᑌᐤ ᒧᓇ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐣ ᑭᒋ ᓂᔑᐧᐊᓇᒋᒋᑫᒪᑲᐠ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᓃᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑕᔑᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᒪᑲ ᓃᐢᑕ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐦᐃᑲᑌᐧᐊ.

ᒪᒪᐤ 96 ᑕᑐ ᑭ ᐃᑕᑭᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐃᐢᐧᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐧᐊᔭᐢ ᒪᓇ ᐅᑎ 643.500 ᑎᐸᐃᑲᓇᐢᑭᐃ ᐊᐢᐱᐣ 1974 ᐁ ᐱᐳᐠ, 52 ᐱᐢᓭᐣᑦ ᐅᐅ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᐃᐢᐧᑲᑌᐠ ᑭ ᐳᒋᐸᓂᐤ ᐁ ᐊᐢᑭᐢᐧᑲᐃᑫᑦ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐤ ᓃᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐁᐟᔑ ᓇᑲᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐃᐢᑯᑌᐤ ᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᒪᑲᓂ ᐅᑎᑎᐧᐃᐣ.

D: fire

The District is divided into the Intensive Protection Zone (IP) and Outside Intensive Protection Zone (OIP) (Map 9). All wild fires within the Intensive Protection Zone are aggressively suppressed. In the OIP Zone action is only taken when values are at risk (i.e. human life and property). Fires that do not threaten these values are monitored and mapped for statistical purposes only.

A total of 96 reported fires have burned approximately 643,500 hectares since 1974. Fifty-two percent of these fires have been caused by lightning and the remainder caused by man.

ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᐠ

ᐱᑯ ᓴᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᒧᓯᓂᐠ ᒥᒋᒥᓂᑲᑌᐤ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᐱᑐᐢ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ, ᐁ ᓄᑎᐧᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒋᑕᐤ ᑭᐸᐃᑲᑌᐤ ᓯᐱᐃ ᐧᑲᓭᐢᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐱᒥᒋᐧᐊᐠ ᓇᓂ ᓯᐱᐃ ᐁ ᒪᐳᑯᒋᐠ ᒥᐢᑎᐧᑲᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐃᔑ, ᐅᑌ ᒪᑲ ᐃᑌᑫ ᒥᑐᓂ ᑕᐧᐁ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᐧᐁᒪᑲᐧᓇ ᐁ ᒪᐧᐊᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᒥᑕ ᐁ ᑯᑕ-

ᐧᐊᑳᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐅᒋ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ, ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐸᐦᑦ ᓯᐸᐦᓐ, ᐧᐁᓂᐢᒃ, ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᑦ, ᑲᔑᒥᐧᐊᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐸᐦᑦ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ ᐊᔭᐧᐊᒃ ᐁᔭᐱᐢᔑᓂᓂᑭ ᑕᐢᑭᐳᒥᑲᓇ ᐁ ᐃᔑ ᑕᐢᑭᐳᓇᒥᒃ ᒥᐢᑎᐧᑳ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐅᔑᑕᒋᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᑎ ᐁ ᐧᐊᐢᑲᐃᑳᓂᑫᒥᒃ᙮

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1. ᐁ ᐃᔑ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ

ᑭᐢᑳᒥ ᐁᔑ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ

ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑳᒥᒃ, ᐊᔑᒻ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑳ ᐃᔑ ᑎᐸᐊᐢᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑳ ᐃᔑ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒧᓯᓂᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᒃ ᐊᔑᒻ ᑉᑐᕓᓐᐢ ᐧᑫᐯᒃ ᑭᔑᐸᐢᑳᒥᒃ᙮

ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑳ ᐃᔑ ᓂᐱᐧᐊᐢᑳᒥᑲᒃ, ᒧᓇ ᓯᑭ ᐱᒥᒋᐧᐊᓐ ᐁᐧᑲᓂ ᐯᔭᐧᑳᐸᒃ ᒪᐧᐊᒻ ᒋ ᐅᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᐧᐁᒪᑳᒃ ᑫ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᒋᒃ ᒥᐢᑎᐧᑲᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᐧᐊᒻ ᑳ ᐃᔑ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓇᓂᐯᒃ ᓯᐱᒃ, ᒣᐧᑳᒻ ᐅᒪ ᐁ ᐃᓇᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᒪᒋᓴᒋᒃ ᒥᐢᑎᐧᑲᒃ ᐁ ᒪᓂᑕᑐᑕᒋᒃ ᐁ ᑯᑕᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᑌ ᒧᓯᓂᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒧᐢ ᐸᒃᑦᕆ᙮

ᒧᓇ ᐁᐢᐧᑳ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᐅᒪ ᐁ ᐃᔑ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ ᒣᐧᑲᒻ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᒪ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑳ ᒧᓇ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐧᐊᓐ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐁᐢᐧᑳ᙮

E:forestry

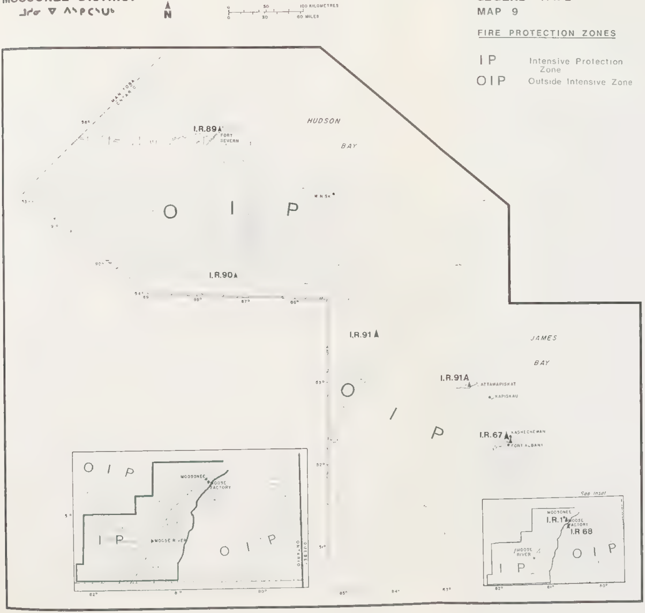
Only the area south of Moosonee is contained in a forest management unit. Elsewhere in the District, timber harvesting is generally confined to the better drained river levees adjacent to the coastal communities. These areas provide a limited local source of fuelwood and building materials.

MOOSONEE DISTRICT
ᒧᓯᓂ ᐁ ᐱᐢᑭᑕᐢᑌᒃ

LEGEND ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐎᐣ
MAP 9

FIRE PROTECTION ZONES

I P	Intensive Protection Zone
OIP	Outside Intensive Zone



The communities of Fort Severn, Winisk, Attawapiskat, Kashechewan and Fort Albany each have small sawmills which supply lumber for local building requirements.

1. MANAGEMENT UNIT

a. The Kesagami Mangement Unit

In the Moosonee District, this Unit includes the area from the surveyed townships in the Moose River Basin to the Province of Quebec border (Map 10).

This area is characterized by vast areas of fen and bog. Poor drainage is the principal factor limiting timber production and the best sites are confined to river banks. Present harvesting is generally limited to fuelwood adjacent to Moosonee and Moose Factory.

There is no management plan for the Unit at this time and the area is generally without road access.

ᑳ ᑲᐢᑲᑕᑎᐧ

ᑲ ᑲᐢᑲᑕᑎᒃ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ ᓂᔑᐧᐊᓇᑕᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᐱᐢᑭᐸᓂᐤ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ, ᒪᐢᑯᔑᔦ, ᒥᐢᑎᐧᑲᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᓂᐱᐧᐊᐢᑲᒥᑲᒃ ᐧᐁᐢᑲᒼ ᐱᑯ ᐅᒋ, ᑲ ᑲᐢᑲᑕᑎᒃ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ ᐁ ᓇᐊᐢᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᒪ ᑲᓇᑫ 30 ᐱᐢᑯᓐᐨ ᐊᓐᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᓇᓯᐯᔦᔑᑲᐧᐃᒃ ᐊᔑᐢᑭᐃ, ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐸᐧᑲᒃ ᒥᐢᑭᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᐧᐊᐢᑲ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᒃ ᐊᐨᓯᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑫᒪᐢ ᐯᐢ ᒥᑐᓂᑯᐨ ᑕᐧᐃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐁᐢᑲᒋ ᒪᐢᑯᔑᔦ ᒥᐢᑭᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᑌᑕᐧᐊᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᓄᒋᒥᒃ.

ᑲ ᑲᐢᑲᑕᑎᒃ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ ᑭᐢᑕᐸᑕᓐ ᐅᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᐧᐁᐸᓂᐤ ᑲ ᒪᐢᑲᐧᐃᓯᒪᑲᒃ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ ᐅᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑫᒥᑲᒡ ᑲ ᐊᒋᑲᑌᒃ, ᐁ ᓄᐢᑭᒋᑫᒪᑲᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐅᔑᒋᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐁ ᐃᐢᐸᑭᑌᒃ ᐱᒪᐅᑕᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐁᐢᐱᒋ ᑭᐢᑕᑭᑌᒃ ᐅᒪ ᐃᓄᐤ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᐧᐃᓐ, ᓂᑲᓐ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐁ ᐧᐱ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᑲᐢᑲᑕᑎᒃ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ ᑕᓄ-

ᐢᐱᒋ ᑭᐢᑕᑭᑌᐠ ᑕᑎ ᐃᑭᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐊᑎ ᐅᒋ ᒥᐢᑭᑲᑌᑭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑕᓂ ᐁᐢᐱᒋ ᑭᐢᑕᐸᑕᑭ ᐅᐅ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑫ ᒪᐢᑲᐧᐃᓯᒪᑲᑭ᙮

F:peat

Peat is decomposed and disintegrated mosses, sedges, trees and other plant matter that has accumulated in a wet environment over a long period of time. Peat deposits comprise at least 80 percent of the District's landscape. Shallow peats occur in areas close to the coast with deeper and older peats occurring towards the interior. Peat's greatest potential lies in its properties as a source of energy, or for chemical, agricultural and industrial uses. However, high transportation and development costs tend to constrain the potential of this resource in the District. Future studies of peat potential will include inventories and the evaluation of peat as an energy source.

ᓂᐱᐃ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ

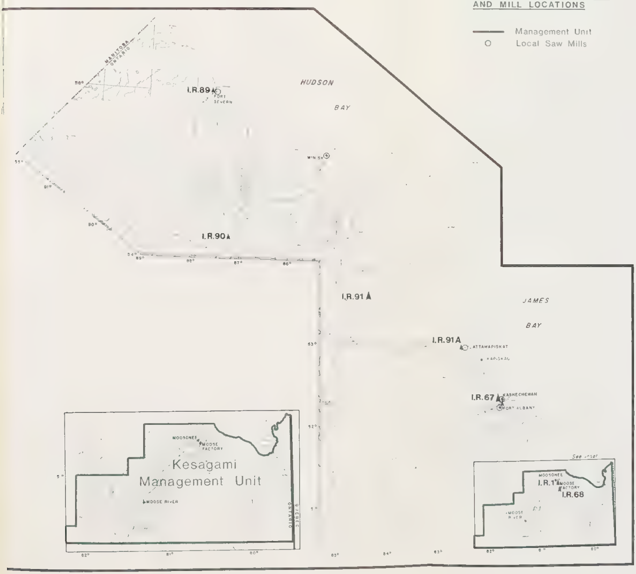
ᓂᐱᐃ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᑭᒋ ᒥᓴᑲᒪᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓇᓇᑲᐧᐃᓇᐧᑲᐣ, ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᒧᓇ ᐧᑲᔭᐢᐠ ᑭ ᒪᓯᑲᐧᐃᐧᓇ ᑲ ᐃᓯ ᓂᐱᐧᐊᐢᑲᒥᑲᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᑕᓯᑲᐧᐃᐧᓇ ᒥᑕᑐᒥᑕᓇ ᐸᐢᑫᔭᓴ ᑲ ᐃᓯ ᐊᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᑭᒋ ᓯᐱᔭ ᑲ ᐃᓯᒋᐧᐊᑭ ᐊᐟᓯᐣ ᐯ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓯᐸᐢᐣ, ᐧᐁᓂᐢᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓯᐟᑐᐣ ᓯᐱᔭ, ᓴᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᐧᐊᐸᓄᐠ ᐸᐢᑭ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐃᓯᒋᐧᐊᐧᓇ ᒉᒼᐢ ᐯ ᓴᐳᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᐠ, ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᐟ, ᐊᒡᐸᓂ, ᒧᐢ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑎᑲᐤ ᓯᐱᔭ, ᑭᒋ ᒥᒐᑲᒥᐣ ᒉᐧᑲᒼ ᐊᓂᑭᐱᓯᒪ ᐊᒡᐸᓂ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒧᓯᓂᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᔭ ᐁ ᑭ ᐊᑭᒥᑲᑌᑭ ᓂᐢᐧᑕᐸᐠ ᒪᒪᐤ ᐁ ᐅᑕᓯᑲᐧᐃᑭ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ ᓂᐱᔭ ᐁ ᐸᐧᑲᓯᑲᐧᐃᑭ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐊᐟᓯᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒉᒼᐢ ᐯᐢ᙮

OOSONEE DISTRICT
ᒧᓱᓂ ᐁ ᐱᐢᑭᑕᐢᑌᐠ

LEGEND ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐏᐣ
MAP 10

FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT
AND MILL LOCATIONS

▬	Management Unit
○	Local Saw Mills



ᐁ ᐊᔥᓇᐱᑯᑦ ᒪᔅᐧᑳᒥᐃ ᐊᔅᑲᐤ ᐃᑭᓐ ᑭᒥ ᓯᐱᒃ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐁᑲ ᐁ ᑭ ᐱᒥᒥᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᐳᐸᓂᒃ ᓄᔅᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐁᒥ ᓂᔅᑭᐳᑌᒃᑭ ᔑᐱᔑᔥ, ᐁ ᓯᐧᑳᒃ ᑕᐱᑕᐧᐃᐯᐤ ᑳ ᐃᔑ ᑭᐸᐃᑲᑌᒃ ᓯᐱᐃ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐅᑎᒥᐯᐤ 15 ᐁ ᐃᔅᑯᓇᐧᑳᒃ ᐸᔑᒡ ᒣᐧᑳ ᓂᐱᓐ ᐁ ᑕᐱᑕᐧᐃᐯᒃ, ᐁ ᐯᒥᒥᐧᐊᒃ ᓯᑭᐸᓂᐤ ᐊᑦᓯᓐ ᓄᔅᑕ ᒉᒡᔅ ᐯᔅ ᑳ ᐃᔑ ᑭᔅᑫᓂᒥᑲᑌᒃ ᐃᔅᐱᒥ ᐧᐊᓇᐤ 15 ᐱᓂᔅ 20 ᑕᑐ ᑎᐸᐃᑳᓐ ᓐᑎᒥᒃ ᓯᐱᒃ ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᑳ ᒪᒃᑭᔅᑎᐧᑫᔭᑭ ᓯᐱᔭ ᙮

ᐅᓐᑌᑎᐅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐ ᑭ ᐧᐃᑕᐧᒪᒃ ᑕᑐ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑭᔅᑕᐸᒥᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᐃᑦᑐ ᑳ ᐅᒥ ᐧᐊᔅᑌᒃ ᑳ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᔅᑯᑎᒡ ᒧᓯᓂᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᒃ, ᓂᓯᑐ ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐱᒣᓇᒃ 1994 ᐱᐳᓐ ᐃᑕᐧᑳᐧᓇ ᒃᑌ ᑯᔅ ᒥᓂᔅᑎᒃ ᑳ ᐃᒥᑲᑌᒃ ᓄᔅᑕ ᑌᓂᓯᓐ ᒧᓯᓂᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᒃ , ᐅᓐᑌᑎᐅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᔅ ᑭᒥ ᑭᐧᓇᒃ ᑭᒥ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᔑᒡ ᒪᑲ ᑭ ᐧᐃᒥᑲᑌᐤ ᐁ ᐃᔅᐱᑌᓐᑕᐧᑳᒃ ᐅᔅᑯᑎᒡ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐧᐊᓴᐅᒃ, ᐧᐁᓂᔅᒃ ᓄᔅᑕ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ ᓯᐱᔭ, ᓴᑯᒡ ᒪᑲ ᐅᑌ ᐅᐅ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐊᓇᔅᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᒧᓇ ᓇᔅᐱᒡ ᒪᔅᑳᐧᐃᓯᒪᑲᐧᓇ ᐃᑌᓐᒥᑲᑌᐤ ᐁ ᓇᑲᑕᐧᐁᓐᒥᑲᑌᑭ ᐊᓄᒡ ᒣᐧᑳᒡ ᙮

ᐁ ᑭ ᐊᑭᒥᑲᑌᒃ 20,300 ᓴᑲᐃᑳᓇ ᐁ ᒧᔅᑭᐯᑭ ᐧᐊᐸᔅ 632,000 ᑎᐸᐃᑲᓇᔅᑭᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑳᒥᒃ, ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᐸᐧᑳᔑᐧᓇ ᒪᔅᑫᑯᒃ ᓄᔅᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓇᐯᔅᑌᐧᐊ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ,᙮ ᒧᓇ ᑭᔅᑫᓂᒥᑳᑌᐤ ᐅᐅ ᑫ ᐅᒥ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐁᐃᑕᐧᑳᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᐁ ᐱᒥᐳᐧᐃᒥᑫᒪᑲᑭ ᐊᓐᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑳᒥᒃ, ᒣᑦᑭᑎ ᑳ ᐃᒥᑳᑌᒃ ᐁ ᐱᒥᐳᐧᐃᒥᑫᒪᑳᒃ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᒃ, ᐃᑕᐧᑳᓐ ᓄᔅᑕ ᒥᒉᑦ ᓂᐱᐃ ᑳ ᐃᔑ ᑕᐧᑳᒃ

G:water resources

The water resources of the District are vast and diverse. Situated in the Hudson Bay Drainage Basin, the area is drained by 1 first level, 13 secondary and 30 third level watersheds (Map 11). The principal river systems in the north that drain into Hudson Bay are the Severn, Winisk and Sutton. The southeastern portion of the District drains into James Bay via the Ekwan, Attawapiskat, Albany, Moose and Harricanaw river systems. Within the District the entire drainage basin is imperfectly drained with impeded run-off resulting in a perched watertable. Other impediments to drainage are widespread permafrost and a short frost-free period which do not allow adequate time for development of river channels. The resulting wetland complex, the Hudson Bay Lowland, is characterized by a few large rivers with more than 450 inland tributaries, over 305 coastal rivers and streams, and 20,800 inland lakes (2).

Water flow is greatest in May with the Albany and Moose rivers accounting for two-thirds of the total discharge of the Ontario arctic region (3). Meltwater from the land combines with that from melted ice in rivers and lakes to produce peak run-offs. As break-up progresses, floating ice drifts downstream and frequent ice jams occur that block drainage and produce flooding in upstream areas. During the spring thaw, water levels in the river channels may reach 15 metres above mid-summer water levels. At low water, these channels usually contain pools and stretches of trapped water and are often blocked by shoals and bars. The village of Winisk is subjected to flooding to some degree each spring. All rivers thread through deltas or expand into shallow estuaries before discharging into James and Hudson Bays. Tidal influences of Hudson and James Bays are experienced as far as 15 to 20 kilometres upstream on the larger rivers. Water level fluctuation between high and low tides is approximately two metres at the Moose River on southern James Bay and three metres on the Winisk River on Hudson Bay.

MOOSONEE DISTRICT
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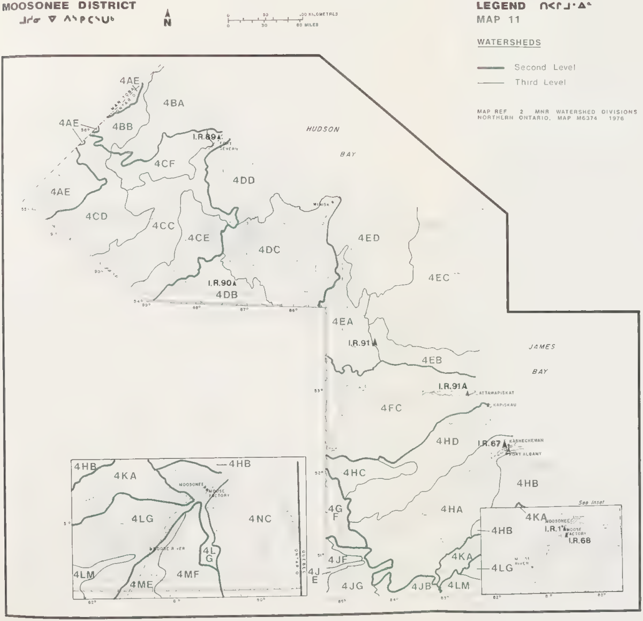
LEGEND ᑎᐸᒋᒧ·ᐃᐣ
MAP 11

WATERSHEDS

- ▬ Second Level
- — Third Level

MAP REF 2 MNR WATERSHED DIVISIONS NORTHERN ONTARIO, MAP M6374 1976



Ontario Hydro has identified a number of potential sites for hydroelectric power generation on the Moose River. The most feasible of these sites for development by 1994, are at Grey Goose Island and Renison. These two sites on the Moose River have combined potential average output of 150 megawatts (4).

Ontario Hydro's long range planning has also identified potential hydroelectric generating sites on the Severn, Winisk, and Albany rivers, although these sites are not being actively considered at this time. The combined potential average output of the sites on these rivers is 1,850 megawatts (5).

The estimated 20,800 lakes covering approximately 682,000 hectares in the District, are shallow bog lakes or shallow warm water lakes. The bog lakes tend to freeze completely to the bottom during winter. The shallow warm water lakes are more common where bedrock carbonates are exposed and drainage is more complete. These warm water lakes support sport fish populations. Only four lakes have been identified as cold water lakes - Aquatuk, Sutton, Hawley and Raft lakes (2).

There are no known sources of major industrial effluent located in the District. Mercury, from natural sources, is present in many bodies of water. Information on acid rain is minimal.

In summary, the District can generally be described as a poorly drained lowland area except for the major river corridors. The well-drained river levees support the best forest growth in the District and the rivers serve as the District's major surface transportation routes.

ᓄᑕᒣᐢᐧᐃᐣ ᐸᑭᐧᑕᐧᐋᐧᓭᐣ

ᒥᒣᐨ ᑲ ᓇᓇᑲᐧᐃᓇᑯᓯᒋᐠ ᓇᒣᓴᐠ ᑲ ᐱᑕᒋᐠ ᐅᑕᑐ ᐱᑕᑐᑫᓴᑲᒥᐠ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᑭ ᓇᒣᑯᓴᐠ· ᒪᓴᒣᑯᓴᐠ, ᐊᑎᐦᒣᐧᑲᐠ, ᑭᓄᓭᐧᐊᐠ, ᐅᑲᐧᐊᐠ, ᓇᒣᐱᐣ ᓂᐢᑕ ᓈᒣᐤ, ᑭᓄᓭᐤ, ᐅᑲᐤ, ᐊᑎᑲᒣᐠ, ᓂᐢᑕ ᓇᒣᐱᐣ ᒥᓯᑌᐳᑕᑲᐧᐊᐠ ᒥᔑ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓂᐠ, ᓂᐢᑕ ᓯᐱᐳ, ᓈᒣᐤ ᑲ ᐧᐃᓇ ᑭᒋ ᓯᐱᐠ ᐃᔑ ᐸᐸᒪᑕᑲᐤ, ᐅᓴᒪ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯ ᔑᐱᔑᓴ ᓂᐢᑕ ᓯᐱᐳ

ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑎᑦ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐸᐸᒪᑕᑲᑦ ᒪᓴᒣᑯᐢ, ᐁ ᐯᔭᐧᑫᑭᓇᐧᑲᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐅᓐᑌᕆᐅ, ᓇᒣᑯᐢ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒥᑲᑌᒃ ᐁ ᐸᐸᒪᑕᑲᑦ ᓀᐅ ᐱᑯ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ᙮

ᑕ ᑭ ᐃᑭᓐ ᑕᑐ ᐱᐳᓐ ᐁ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᑦᑎᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᓇᒣᐢ ᐃᑕᑭᒥᑲᑌᐤ ᒪᑲ 1, 764,000 ᑎᐸᐯᔅᑯᒋᑲᓐ 75 ᐱᔅᓴᓐᑦ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᐤ ᑭᒋ ᒥᒋᒻ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᐧᑲᔅᐧᑫᐱᑎᑦ ᓇᒣᐢ, ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᒪᑲ ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᑲ ᐅᒋᓇᑎᑦ ᑕᑐ ᐱᐳᓐ ᒥᐢᑭᑲᑌᐤ ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᑭᒋ ᓯᐱᔭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑎᑦ ᑲ ᒪᒥᔅᑭ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ᙮

ᓂᐢᐧᑕᔦᒃ ᐃᔑ ᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ: ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᒋᒥ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᐧᐃᓐ ᑕᐱᐢᑯᒡ ᐅᑎ ᐁ ᐸᑭᐧᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐁ ᐧᑲᔅᐧᑫᐱᒋᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓇᒣᓴᒃ, ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᒋᒻ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᐧᐃᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐧᑲᔅᐧᑫᐱᒋᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓂᐸᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᑭᓄᓭᐤ, ᐅᑲᐤ, ᒪᓴᒣᑯᐢ, ᓇᒣᑯᐢ, ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑎᑲᒣᒃ, ᐁ ᐸᑭᐧᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᑕᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᓇᒣᐱᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᓇᒣᓇᐸᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐁ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐃᓇ ᓇᒣᐢ ᐅᓴᒻ ᓇᒣᐤ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᓐ, ᑭᓄᓭᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑎᑲᒣᒃ᙮

ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐱᑯ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᒃ ᐅᒋ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ ᓇᒣᓴ ᐁ ᐸᑭᐧᑕᐧᐊᒋᒃ ᑭᒋ ᓯᐱᒃ, ᓄᒋᒥᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐸᐢᑫᔭᔑᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯ ᔑᐱᔑᔑᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋ ᓂᐸᑕᑕᒋᒃ ᒥᒋᒥᓂᐤ ᓇᒣᓴ ᐅᑎ, ᐧᐊᔦᐢ ᒪᑲ ᐃᑕᑭᒥᑲᑌᐤ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ ᓇᒣᓴ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᐧᐊᔦᐢ 50,000 ᑎᐸᐯᔅᑯᒋᑲᓐ ᐯᔭᑯ ᐱᐳᓐ ᐃᓂᑯᒃ᙮

ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᒋᒃ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᒥᒋᓯᒋᒃ ᐁ ᐸᑭᐧᑕᐧᐊᒋᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐧᑲᔅᐧᑫᐱᑕᒋᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᒣᓂᐤ ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᒋᒃ ᐁ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᒋᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ, ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᐊᓇᑐ ᒥᒋᒻ ᐁ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᐢᐯᓂᒧᓇᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᑕᔑᓀ ᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐳᓂᐸᓂᒃ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑕᐸᑕᒃ ᐸᐢᑭ ᐁᑯᑕᓂ ᐧᐁᒋ ᒥᓄ ᒥᒋᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐁ ᐅᓴᒥ ᓂᐸᐃᒋᒃ ᓇᒣᓴᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐃᑭᓐ ᑭᒋ ᐅᓴᒥ ᒐᑭᐃᒋᒃ ᓇᒣᓴᒃ ᓐᑕᐧᐁᓐᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᒪᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐊᓴᐧᓴᐸᓂᐅᒋᒃ᙮

ᐁ ᐧᑲᐢᐧᑫᐱᒋᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᐧᐊᐠ 1 ᐅᑕ ᑲ ᑕᓯᑫᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᑎ ᐁᑲ ᐅᑕ ᑲ ᑕᓯᑫᒋᐠ ᐁ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᒋᐠ ᑲ ᒥᓴᑭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐊᐱᓴᓯᓂᓂᑭ ᐸᐢᑫᔭᓴ ᐯᔪᒼ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ, 2 ᐁ ᐸᒥᐢᑲᒋᐠ ᐁ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᒋᐠ ᑭᒋ ᓯᐱᐠ, 3 ᐁ ᐅᐸᐅᒋᐠ ᐁ ᐣᑕᐧᐃ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᒋᐠ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓂᐠ ᓯᐱᐠ ᓇᒣᑯᓯᐱᐧᐃ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓂᐠ, ᒪᓴᒣᑯᐢ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓂᐠ ᓯᐱᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑎᐟ ᓄᒋᒥᐠ ᐁ ᐅᒋᓇᑎᒋᐠ ᑭᓄᓭᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᑲᐧᐊᐠ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ 4 ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᐠ ᓂᐢᑲ ᑲ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᒋᐠ ᓇᒣᐢ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᐠ ᑲᒼᐱᐠ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᐠ ᒪᓴᒣᑯᐢ, ᒪᒪᐤ ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐧᑲᐢᐧᑫᐱᒋᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᒧᓇ ᐅᒋ ᐊᑭᒋᑳᑌᐤ ᓴᑯᒼ ᒪᐢᑯᒼ ᐃᑕᑭᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐁᑎ ᐸᓂᐢᑫᐸᓂᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᓇᒣᐢ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᒧᐧᐊᒋᐠ᙮

ᑲ ᑲᐢᐧᑫᐱᒋᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᓂᐸᐃᐟ ᓇᒣᐢ ᑭᓯᐸᓂᐤ ᐁ ᐊᑎ ᓇᐠᑭᐸᓂᐠ, ᑕᑐ ᑲ ᑎᐱᓇᐧᐁᐧᐃᓯᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐧᑕᒋᐠ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᐧᐃ ᑲᒼᐸ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᐧᐃᓇ ᑲᒼᐸ ᐅᒋ ᑭ ᓇᐠᑭᐸᓂᐧᐊ, ᐁ ᐅᐸᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐃᓄ ᑭᒋ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐣᑌ ᓴᐟᑎᐣ ᓯᐱᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᐢᑯᒼ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᓯᒼ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᒪᓴᒣᑯᓴᐠ ᓯᐱᐠ, ᐊᓯᒼ ᐸᓴᐣᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓴᑲᒥ ᓯᐱᐠ, ᐊᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᒪᑲ ᐅᐅ ᒪᓴᒣᑯᓴᐠ ᓯᐱᐠ, ᓴᑲᐃᑲᐣ ᒪᓴᒣᑯᓯᐧᐃ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ, ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑎᐟ ᑲ ᓯᐯᐢᑌᑭ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᓂᐢᑫᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᓯᐱᔭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓯᐱᓯᓴ ᑲᑕ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᒋᐠ ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᑲᑕ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᓂᑲᐣ ᐃᑌᑫ᙮

ᑕ ᑭ ᐱᑭᐣ ᑕᑐ ᐱᐳᐣ ᑲ ᓂᐸᐃᐟ ᓇᒣᐢ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓂᑲᐣ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑭᒋ ᓇᐠᑭᐸᓂᐠ ᓇᑭᐢᑲᐤ ᐅᑎ ᐁ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓴᑯᒼ ᒪᑲ, ᐁ ᐅᓴᒥ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᑎᐟ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ ᓇᒣᑯᓯᐱᐧᐃ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ, ᓀᐢᑕ ᓀᐅ ᒪᐧᐊᒼ ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᒪᓴᒣᑯᐢ ᓯᐱᔭ ᐧᐁᓴ ᐁ ᐅᓴᒥ ᓂᐸᐃᒋᐠ ᓇᒣᓴᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑕ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᓇᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐊᔭᒋ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᒋᐠ ᓇᒣᓴᐠ, ᑲᑕ ᐊᓂᒪᐣ ᐊᑕᐧᐃᓄ ᐅᒪ ᑭᒋ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ᙮

ᐊᒥᔅᑯᑭᒪᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᑦ ᐃᑕᓱᐧᐁᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᒪᓇᒋᐁᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᓂᓂᒃ ᓇᒣᔅ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᒋ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐊᑫᒋᒃ ᐅᑌ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ 50° 30' ᒪᑕᐳ, ᒣᐧᑲᒡ ᑲ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓇᒣᔅᒃ ᑭ ᑭᔑᐸᓂᐤ ᐧᐁᐱᔅᑎᐧᑫᔭᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᒃ ᐱᑯ ᓀᔅᑕ ᒧᓯᓂᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᒃ, ᐁ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒪᑲ ᓇᒣᔅ ᑭ ᑭᔑᐸᓂᐤ ᐊᔅᐱᓐ 1976, ᐧᐊᓴᔅ ᑲᓇᑫ 1200 ᑎᐸᐯᔅᑯᒋᑲᓐ ᓇᒣᔅᒃ ᑭ ᓂᐸᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᑕᑐ ᐱᐳᓐ 1976 ᐅᒋ ᐱᓂᔅ 1981, 1980 ᐱᐳᓐ, ᐅᑲᐤ ᐧᐃᓇ ᑭ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᓂᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᓚᐃᓯᓐᔅ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑕᒃ ᐧᐁᔅ ᐁ ᐱᒋᐳᐧᐃᓂᐧᐃᑦ ᒣᐦᑭᑎ ᑲ ᐃᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᑭ ᓇᐁᓂᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᒪᑲ ᐅᒪ ᐁ ᐃᑕᓱᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐁ ᐅᔅᒥ ᒥᔑᑭᑎᑦ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓇᒣᒃ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᑎ ᐅᒋ ᒣᐦᑭᑎ ᐁ ᐱᒋᐳᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᒃ᙮

ᐁ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓇᒣᔅᒃ ᐁᑯᑕᓂ ᒥᓯᔅ ᔅᑲᐃᑲᓂᒃ ᑕᔅᑕᐧᐃᒡ 1958 ᓀᔅᑕ 1974, ᐧᐊᓴᔅ ᑲᓇᑫ ᑕᑐ ᐱᐳᓐ ᑭ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᑲ ᐅᒋᓇᑎᒋᒃ ᐁᑯᑌᓂ ᑕᑐ ᐅᐅ ᐱᐳᐧᓇ 10,320 ᑎᐸᐯᔅᑯᒋᑲᓐ ᐊᑎᑲᒣᐧᑲᒃ, ᑭᓄᓭᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐅᑲᐧᐊᒃ ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᒥᒉᑦ᙮

ᐁ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓇᒣᔅᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᓐ ᐁ ᓇᒃᑭᐸᓂᒃ ᐧᐁᔅ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᒋ ᐁ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑯᒋᒃ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐃᓐᑎᔭᓐ ᐃᑕᒋᓇᒋᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐊᔭᒋᒃ i.e. ᐧᐁᓂᔅᑭᒃ, ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᔅᑲᑐᒃ, ᓀᔅᑕ ᐸᐦᑦ ᐊᓪᐸᓂ ᑭᑭᒋ ᑭᒋᑕᒋᒃ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ, ᐊᔭᐧᑲᒣᓐᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᒪᑲ ᐅᐅ ᑐᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐃᑭᓐ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᒣᐦᑭᑎ ᑲ ᐃᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐱᒋᐳᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ, ᐊᓂᒪᓐ ᒪᑲ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐅᐅ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐁ ᓇᐧᐃᓇᐧᑲᒃ ᐅᑎ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐃᑭᓐ ᑭᒋ ᓀᓯᑕᒣᓂᑕᒥᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᒥᔅᑭᑲᑌᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᒋᒻ ᓇᒣᓯᒃ ᐅᒋ ᙮

H: fisheries

1. PRESENT AND POTENTIAL FISH POPULATIONS

The majority of water area in the District is remote, hence six percent has been systematically surveyed to determine fish populations and productivity. Major fish species known to occur in District lakes, rivers and streams are shown in Table 4. Northern pike, walleye (yellow pickerel), lake whitefish and sucker are widespread in larger lakes and rivers. Lake sturgeon are found in the largest rivers. Most coastal streams and rivers and a few lakes contain sea run brook trout which are unique in Ontario. Lake trout are known to occur in only four lakes (Map 12). Twenty-five coarse fish and minnow species are also present in Lowland waters.

Potential fish yields are given in Table 5. Total potential annual yield from 60,600 hectares of surveyed waters is estimated to be 339,000 kilograms. Most of this potential is in large rivers. Seventy-three percent of this potential yield is attributed to the above mentioned major species.

Unsurveyed waters may contribute an additional potential yield of 1,424,000 kilograms per year. Again, a large portion of this potential lies in large rivers. Ninety-five percent of the 21,000 lakes are less than 100 hectares in size and are shallow. Productivity is thought to be limited because many freeze completely in winter. At this time, total potential annual yield in the District is estimated to be 1,764,000 kilograms of which 1,317,000 kilograms are from major food and sport fish.

2. PRESENT USE AND HARVEST

Three types of fishing occur in the District: Native food fishing, sport fishing and commercial fishing. Native food and sport fishing pressure is directed at the same species (northern pike, walleye, brook trout, lake trout and lake whitefish), although the Native food fishing pressure also occurs on sucker and sturgeon populations (Table 6). The current commercial fishery is primarily based on lake sturgeon, northern pike and

TABLE 4 MAJOR FOOD AND SPORT FISH SPECIES KNOWN TO OCCUR IN MOOSONEE DISTRICT

WATERBODY	BROOK TROUT	LAKE TROUT	LAKE HERRING	LAKE WHITE-FISH	WALLEYE	NORTHERN PIKE	LONG-NOSE SUCKER	WHITE SUCKER	LAKE STURGEON
Abitibi R.			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Albany R.	x		x	x	x	x	x		x
Attawapiskat R.	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Aquatuk L.	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Aquatuk R.	x								
Beavertrap Cr.	x								
Black Duck R.	x								
Brant R.	x			x			x	x	
Burntpoint Cr.	x								
Butler Cr.	x						x	x	
Cemetary Cr.	x					x	x		
Cheepash R.	x			x	x	x			x
Cool L.				x	x	x		x	
Crooked Cr.	x					x	x		
Doctor Cr.							x	x	
Ekwan R.				x	x	x	x	x	x
Goose Cr.	x								
Gooseberry Br.	x								

TABLE 4 CONTINUED

WATERBODY	BROOK TROUT	LAKE TROUT	LAKE HERRING	LAKE WHITE-FISH	WALLEYE	NORTHERN PIKE	LONG-NOSE SUCKER	WHITE SUCKER	LAKE STURGEON
Harricanaw R.	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Hawley L.	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Jaab L.				x	x	x		x	
Kapiskau R.				x		x	x		
Kattawagami R.					x	x	x	x	
Kesagami R.	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Kinoje L.						x			
Kinoje R.						x		x	
Kinusheo L.				x		x		x	
Kinusheo R.	x			x		x		x	
Kwataboahegan R.	x				x	x			x
Lakitusaki R.	x		x	x		x		x	
Maidman Cr.	x			x	x		x	x	
Mishamattawa R.	x					x			
Missinaibi R.					x	x			
Missisa L.				x	x	x		x	
Missisicabi R.					x	x			
Moose R.	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x

TABLE 4 CONTINUED

WATERBODY	BROOK TROUT	LAKE TROUT	LAKE HERRING	LAKE WHITE-FISH	WALLEYE	NORTHERN PIKE	LONG-NOSE SUCKER	WHITE SUCKER	LAKE STURGEON
Moss L.						x			
Muskwabik L.					x	x			
Natatishee Cr.	x						x		
Nettogami R.					x				
N. French R.	x			x	x	x			x
North Gorge L.	x						x	x	
North Raft L.		x	x	x		x		x	
N. Sandbank L.				x	x	x		x	
N. Washagami L.			x	x	x	x		x	
Onakawana R.	x								x
Opinnagau E.L.			x	x		x		x	
Opinnagau W.L.			x	x		x		x	
Opinnagau R.	x								
Partridge R.	x		x		x	x	x	x	
Pine L.			x	x	x	x		x	
Pitukupi L.					x	x			
Pledger L.					x	x			
Raft L.	x				x	x			

TABLE 4 CONTINUED

WATERBODY	BROOK TROUT	LAKE TROUT	LAKE HERRING	LAKE WHITE-FISH	WALLEYE	NORTHERN PIKE	LONG-NOSE SUCKER	WHITE SUCKER	LAKE STURGEON
Sandbank L.					x	x		x	
Severn R.				x	x	x			x
Shagamu L.				x		x			
Shagamu R.	x					x			
Shamattawa L.			x	x	x	x	x	x	
Shamattawa R.	x					x			
Shell Br.	x								
Shellbrook L.						x		x	
Store Cr.	x			x		x	x	x	
Spruce L.			x	x	x	x	x	x	
South Bluff Cr.	x								
Sturgeon L.									
Sutton L.	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Sutton R.	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Trilsbeck L.				x	x	x		x	
Turcott L.			x	x	x	x		x	
Wachi Cr.	x								
Wakwayowkastic R.	x								

TABLE 4 CONTINUED

WATERBODY	BROOK TROUT	LAKE TROUT	LAKE HERRING	LAKE WHITE-FISH	WALLEYE	NORTHERN PIKE	LONG-NOSE SUCKER	WHITE SUCKER	LAKE STURGEON
Wapiskau R.	x					x	x	x	
Warchesku L.					x	x			
Washagami R.	x								
Waskokow Cr.	x					x	x		
Wavey Cr.	x			x		x		x	
Winisk R.	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wood Cr.	x								
Lake 66-3						x		x	
Lake 66-5,6			x	x		x		x	
Lake 66-10	x					x		x	
Lake 66-11			x	x	x	x		x	

Source *District Office Fisheries Files.*

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MAP 12

MAJOR FISHING LOCATIONS

- △ Commercial Goose Camps with Sport Fishing
- ● Existing Sport Fishing Camps
- ○ Proposed Sport Fishing Camps
- ■ Past or current Commercial Fishery
- □ Proposed Commercial Fishery
- ☐ Lake Trout Lakes

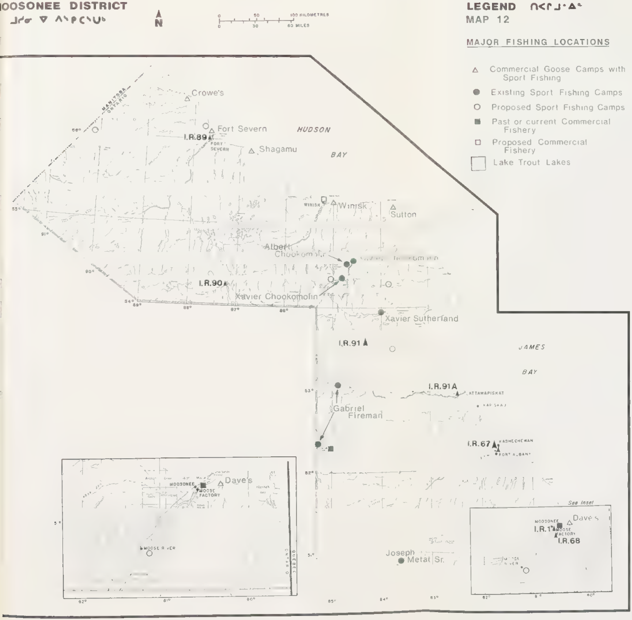

TABLE 5 ESTIMATED FISH POTENTIAL BY WATERSHED UNIT

		SURVEYED WATERS (2)			UNSURVEYED WATERS (2)		TOTAL
Watershed Unit	Total Water Area(ha)(1)	Area (ha)	Total Potential Yield (kg/yr)	Est. Potential Food and Sport Fish Yield(kg/yr)	Total Potential Yield (kg/yr)	Est. Potential Food and Sport Fish Yield(kg/yr)	Est. Potential Food and Sport Fish Yield(kg/yr)
4AE	9,200				10,304	7,728	7,728
4BA	26,400				31,712	23,784	23,784
4BB	16,600				20,823	15,617	15,617
4CC	76,500				186,452	139,839	139,839
4CD	79,800				89,376	67,032	67,032
4CE	37,000				41,440	31,080	31,080
4CF	15,200				17,024	12,768	12,768
4DB	22,400				25,088	18,816	18,816
4DC	111,000	867	5,306	2,919	112,161	84,120	87,039
4DD	70,200	543	1,271	445	79,773	59,830	60,275
4EA	60,400				69,417	52,063	52,063

Notes *All fish yield figures are estimates (est.) based on available data and existing fish yield formulas. All figures are for the portion of watershed units within the Moosonee District.*

Sources *(1) Cox, E.T. 1978. Counts and measurements of Ontario Lakes 1978. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 114 pp.*

(2) MNR. 1982. Partitioning yields estimated from the morphoedaphic index into individual species yields. Report of SPOF Working Group No. 12. 69 pp.

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

		SURVEYED WATERS			UNSURVEYED WATERS		TOTAL
Watershed Unit	Total Water Area(ha)	Area (ha)	Total Potential Yield (kg/yr)	Est. Potential Food and Sport Fish Yield(kg/yr)	Total Potential Yield (kg/yr)	Est. Potential Food and Sport Fish Yield(kg/yr)	Est. Potential Food and Sport Fish Yield(kg/yr)
4EB	10,600				32,705	24,529	24,529
4EC	70,600	8,733	33,602	18,738	73,516	55,137	73,875
4ED	69,300	8,813	26,745	20,206	72,832	54,624	74,830
4FC	66,800	18,938	85,719	66,004	144,296	108,222	174,226
4GF	13,600				15,232	11,424	11,424
4HA	57,300	5,709	23,290	17,934	243,069	182,302	200,236
4HB	12,600	985	8,531	6,273	13,009	9,757	16,030
4HC	6,000				6,720	5,040	5,040
4HD	21,000				26,351	19,763	19,763
4JB	2,150				2,408	1,806	1,806
4JE	4,000				4,480	3,360	3,360
4JF	2,000				2,240	1,680	1,680
4JG	3,950				4,424	3,318	3,318
4KA	6,600				7,392	5,544	5,544
4LG	14,200	12,270	118,643	88,880	5,533	4,150	93,030
4LM	3,700				4,144	3,108	3,108
4ME	6,050				57,474	43,105	43,105

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

		SURVEYED WATERS			UNSURVEYED WATERS		TOTAL
Watershed Unit	Total Water Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Total Potential Yield (kg/yr)	Est. Potential Food and Sport Fish Yield(kg/yr)	Total Potential Yield (kg/yr)	Est. Potential Food and Sport Fish Yield(kg/yr)	Est. Potential Food and Sport Fish Yield(kg/yr)
4MF	3,800				16,602	12,047	12,047
4NC	11,500	3,784	36,385	27,281	8,657	6,493	33,784
Total	910,450	60,642	339,492	248,680	1,424,114	1,068,086	1,316,766

whitefish.

There is no bait-fish industry in the District.

a. Native Food Fishing

The Native food fishery is the largest form of harvest in the District. Natives from all the communities harvest fish from the major rivers, accessible inland tributaries and coastal streams for food. This fishing is conducted by both netting and angling. Known fishing areas are presented in Map 13. Reported harvest of fish taken between 1981 and 1983 are listed in Table 6. The estimated reported Native harvest for the District is 69,300 kilograms per year (6).

b. Sport Fishing

Sport fishing in the District is limited to four basic situations: 1) residents and non-residents fishing on major and small tributaries in the immediate vicinity of communities, 2) canoeists fishing on the

TABLE 6 REPORTED NATIVE FOOD FISH HARVEST BY SPECIES

SPECIES	REPORTED HARVEST (kg)
Brook trout	2,800
Lake trout	1,900
Whitefish	40,200
Pike	8,900
Suckers	10,800
Sturgeon	1,300
Walleye (Yellow pickerel)	3,400
Total	69,300

Note *Fish harvest values taken to the nearest 100 kg.*

Source *District Office Land Use Files 1981 - 1983.*

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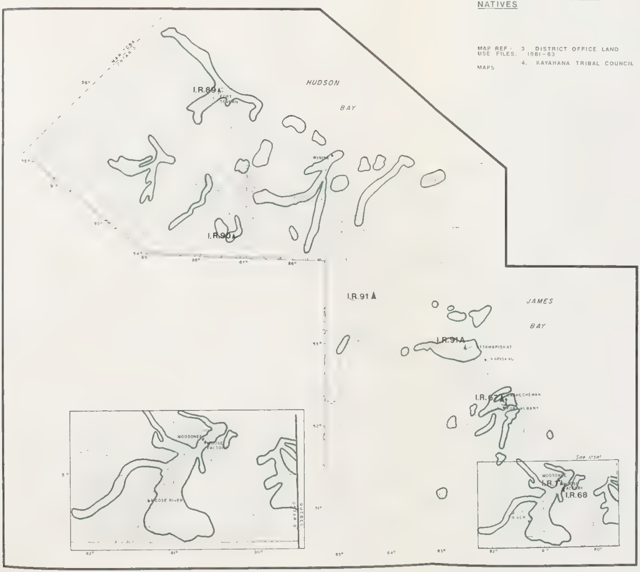
MAP 13

FISHING AREAS USED BY NATIVES

MAP REF: 3. DISTRICT OFFICE LAND USE FILES, 1981–83
4. KAYAHANA TRIBAL COUNCIL MAPS



major rivers, 3) fly-in fishermen fishing in the lake trout lakes, the remote brook trout rivers and a few inland pike and walleye lakes, and 4) goose hunters at commercial camps fishing for brook trout. Fishing by the first two groups is primarily concentrated on northern pike, walleye and brook trout.

Estimates of angler fishing pressure and harvest in the District are not available with the exception of the Hawley Lake (lake trout) and Sutton River (brook trout) fisheries prior to 1981. Lake trout fishing pressure was as high as 1,260 angler-hours per year with a harvest of up to 600 kilograms per year. This harvest is in addition to the Native food fish harvest in Hawley Lake. On the Sutton River, fly-in fishermen accounted for as much as 2,500 angler-hours per year and a harvest as high as 4,100 kilograms per year prior to 1981 (2).

The total harvest by sport fishing has not been estimated, however, it probably ranks second to subsistence fishing. It is estimated that sport fishing generates approximately 3,500 angler-days per year.

c. Commercial Fishing

At present, commercial fishing is active only on the North French and Moose river system. A commercial fishery has been active on the Moose River since 1976.

An average of 1,200 kilograms of fish was harvested annually from 1976 to 1981. In 1980, walleye was removed from the license because mercury contamination exceeded acceptable levels. Size restrictions have now been placed on lake sturgeon, due to mercury contamination.

Missisa Lake was fished commercially on a sporadic basis from 1958 to 1974. The average annual reported catch for those years was 10,820 kilograms which included whitefish, northern pike and walleye.

3. FUTURE DEMAND

The social and economic benefits of the Native food fishery and sport fishing are currently much greater than those provided by the commercial fish industry. The Native food fishing activity and harvest is expected to remain relatively constant and will continue to be an important component of the local food source and life style. This fishing pressure will be directed at the large rivers and tributaries near communities and nearby coastal streams. Localized instances of overharvesting may occur and redistribution of effort may be needed.

Sport fishing activity is currently increasing. In response, the number of Native owned and operated sport fishing camps (and proposals for camps) has recently increased. Fly-in fishing has recently increased on the Sutton River and probably also on other brook trout rivers including the Brant and Shagamu rivers. Based on aircraft landing permit applications, the estimated number of angler-days at these 3 sites has doubled from 1982 (815 angler-days) to 1984 (1,653 angler-days). In addition to these high quality brook trout rivers, the lake trout lakes, the few large warm water lakes and the community accessible rivers and streams will also experience more fishing pressure.

With the exception of Missisa Lake, potential for commercial fishing in the District occurs only on the large rivers. Current Ministry policy reserves the commercial fishing opportunities for Natives living in the District and north of the $50^{o}30'$ parallel. Band Councils in Winisk, Attawapiskat and Fort Albany have recently expressed an interest in operating commercial fisheries on these respective rivers.

4. CONCLUSION

The District has ample potential fish yield to accommodate the anticipated increase in demand for sport fishing. The sport fish yield in the District is approximately 750,000 kilograms per year while the current harvest is roughly estimated at approximately 70,000 kilograms per year. The largest portion of the potential yield is found in the large rivers and a few large warm water lakes.

The brook trout rivers of the Hudson Bay coast are widely regarded as very high quality fisheries, attracting sport fishermen from across Ontario and other parts of the world. Hawley and Sutton lakes have high quality lake trout fishing and a widespread appeal similiar to the brook trout rivers.

However, overfishing on the few lake trout lakes and four most popular brook trout rivers is occurring and may require a redistribution of sport fishing effort. The difficulty of access may hamper a redistribution of the harvest.

Commercial fishing in the District will likely increase because of the interest of certain Indian Bands to start small operations. Restrictions on these operations include possible mercury contamination from natural sources, difficulty of access to certain areas, possible low productivity on a sustained basis, distance from markets, and possible incompatibility with existing Native food fisheries.

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ᐁ ᓄᒋ ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐃᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᒪ ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᒣᐧᓀᓂᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐦᑲᒥᑯ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᔑᔑ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐁ ᐳᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐱᒋ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐦᑲᒥᒃ, ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓂᐸᐁᐧᐊᒃ ᓂᐦᑲ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᐅᒋ ᒥᒋᓯᒋᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅᒋᒃ ᐧᐁᒥᐦᑎᑯᔑᐧᐊᒃ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᐅᒋ ᐃᑌᑫᐦᑲᒥᒃ ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᐅᑐᑌᒋᒃ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᐊᒣᑦᒐᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐯᒋ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ ᓂᐦᑲ ᐁ ᑕᐧᑲᑭᓂᓂᒃ, ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᓂᐸᑕᒋᒃ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐤ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᐁᐦᐱᒋ ᐱᐳᓂᓂᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐱᐳᐧᓇ ᐁ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐊᔑᒡ ᒪᒪᐤ ᐁ ᓂᐸᑕᒋᒃ ᑕᐦᑕᐧᐃᒡ 60,000 ᐱᓂᐦ 110,000 ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐊ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ ᐯᔭᑯ ᐱᐳᐣ, ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᐦ ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᒥᒉᑎᐤ ᐁ ᓯᐧᑲᓂᓂᒃ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐧᐁᐧᐁᐤ ᐁ ᑕᐧᑲᑭᓂᓂᒃ, ᑕᑐ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᓂᐸᐃᒋᒃ ᐁ ᒥᒉᑎᑦ ᐃᓴ ᐧᐃᓇ ᓂᐦᑲ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐧᐁᐧᐁᐤ, ᑲ ᑕᔑᒋᒃ ᑲ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐳᒋᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐱᑯ ᐁᔑ ᑭᔑᑲᓂᒃ ᙮

ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐃᑌᐣᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᐁ ᐊᑭᒥᒋᒃ ᓀᐅ ᒥᑕᓭᐣ ᓂᐦᑲᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᔑᔑᐸᒃ ᐅᐦᓴᐟ ᑕᔑᓇᐧᐃᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᐨᒍᐣ ᐯ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐊᐦᑭᐃ, ᔑᔑᐸᒃ ᒪᑲ ᐃᐧᓇ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᐣᑕᐧᒪᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐦᑲᒥᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᓇᐦᑯᐦᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐃᔑ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐊᓄᐟ ᒪᑲ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᔑᒋᐸᓂᓂᐣ ᐧᐊᐸᐦ 35 ᐱᓯᓴᐣᐨ ᒪᒥᐣ ᐃᑌᑫᐦᑲᒥᒃ, ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ ᓂᐦᑲ ᐧᐊᐸᐦ 10 ᐱᓯᓴᐣᐨ ᐧᐊᐸᓄᒃ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᒥᔑᒎᑯᒪᓇᒃ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ, ᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ ᔑᔑᐸ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐧᐁᒥᐦᑎᑯᔑᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑯᐦ ᑲᒻᐱᒃ ᑲ ᑲᐯᔑᒋᒃ ᑲ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅᒋᒃ ᐃᑌᐣᑕᑯᓯᐧᐊᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐃᔑ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᑕᑭᒃ ᐁᑲ ᐱᑯ ᐃᐧᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐃᐧ ᐯᔦᐧᑫᓂᒎᒋᒃ ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᔑᑭᑕᐧᐃᓂᓂᐣ ᓀᐦᑕ ᒪᑲ ᒪᒥᐤ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᒥᔑᒎᑯᒪᓇᒃ ᑲ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ ᓂᐦᑲ ᓀᐦᑕ ᔑᔑᐸ ᒥᒉᐟ ᑲ ᑕᔑᓇᐧᐃᓂᒋ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᐦᑭᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᓂᐦᑲᐦᑲᒥᑲᓂᒃ ᒉᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᓂᒪ ×

ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᓂᐦᑲᐦᑲᒥᑲᒃ ᐊᐦᑭᐃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓂᓯᑕᐧᐁᐣᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐁᑯᑕᓂ ᐁᔑ ᑭᒋ ᑕᔑᓇᐧᐃᒋᒃ ᔑᔑᐸᒃ, ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᒪ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐦᑕᐸᑕᐣ ᐧᐊᐸᓄᒃ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᒥᔑᒎᑯᒪᓇᐦᑭᒃ ᑲ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᒋᒃ ᔑᔑᐸᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐊᒃ ×

I:wildlife

1. WATERFOWL

a. Present and Potential Populations

The Hudson Bay Lowland serves as a major migratory staging, breeding and molting ground for many of the arctic and subarctic geese of eastern Canada. Waterfowl are a continental migratory resource and therefore, it is impossible to define the total District population accurately. However, between break-up and freeze-up over four million geese of five species will use the Lowland during part of their yearly cycle. Goose populations which use the District to some extent include the Hudson Bay population of the lesser snow goose and six major populations of Canada geese including the Eastern Prairie, Mississippi Valley, Tennessee Valley, Mid-Atlantic, Tall Grass Prairie and Giant Canada populations. Lesser snow geese use the District as a spring and fall staging area as well as for nesting (Map 14). Canada geese use the District for reproduction and molt (Eastern Prairie, Mississippi Valley, and Tennessee Valley populations), for migration, reproduction and molt (Mid-Atlantic Population), spring and fall staging (Tall Grass Prairie Population) or for molting only (Giant Canada Population). Other goose species include brant, Ross' goose and white-fronted goose. Brant use the southern rivers in the District during the spring and fall migration to travel from their mid-Atlantic wintering areas to nesting grounds in the eastern and high arctic. They stage in intertidal areas along the District's marine coast in spring and for a longer period in fall. Ross' geese have been known to nest at Cape Henrietta Maria and white-fronted geese have been reported on the Hudson and James Bays coasts of Ontario (7).

Major dabbling duck species include the black duck, northern pintail, green-winged teal, mallard and American wigeon, with blue-winged teal and northern shoveler found less frequently. Diving ducks are represented by common golden-eye, common, hooded and red-breasted mergansers, greater and lesser scaups, white-winged and black scoters and others. Major known staging and molting areas for ducks are represented in Map 15.

b. Present Use and Harvest

Goose hunting is the most popular of all wildlife resource uses within the District. Geese are taken by Natives in the spring and fall to supplement their diets and sportsmen from various parts of North America come to hunt geese in the fall. The total harvest for Natives and non-Native hunters is estimated in Tables 7 and 8.

The Native harvest shows great variation with the season and among years. Canada geese form the bulk of the spring harvest with snow geese more important in the fall. The size of the kill is dependent on the supply of geese, the number of hunters and weather. Life style changes such as

TABLE 7 YEARLY AND SEASONAL VARIATION IN WATERFOWL HARVEST BY NATIVE HUNTERS FOR THE COASTAL VILLAGES OF JAMES AND HUDSON BAYS

	YEARS					
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1981-82	1982-83	Average
FALL						
Snow geese	26,091	36,262	24,464	42,125	28,523	31,493
Large Canada geese	4,293	4,999	4,215	6,978	7,645	5,626
Small Canada geese	1,111	1,696	1,087	5,167	3,163	2,445
Brant	61	58	44	233	48	89
Ducks	7,863	9,181	7,771	10,512	7,847	8,635
Total	39,419	52,196	37,581	65,015	47,226	48,287
SPRING						
Snow geese	6,555	14,072	4,820	4,909	12,135	8,498
Large Canada geese	16,230	18,509	13,362	34,537	28,692	22,266
Small Canada geese	636	1,224	839	678	1,089	893
Brant	126	158	144	52	103	117
Ducks	3,678	4,430	4,412	3,798	3,796	4,023
Total	27,225	38,393	25,577	43,974	45,815	36,197
TOTAL						
Snow geese	32,646	50,334	31,284	47,034	40,658	40,391
Large Canada geese	20,523	23,508	17,577	41,515	36,337	27,892
Small Canada geese	1,747	2,920	1,926	5,845	4,252	3,338
Brant	187	216	188	285	151	205
Ducks	11,541	13,611	12,183	14,310	11,643	12,658
Total	66,644	90,589	63,158	108,989	93,041	84,484

Notes The 1974 to 1977 data were based on all communities and 495 hunters (8). The 1981-82 and 1982-83 data were based on all communities including Moose River Crossing and excluding Fort Severn which totalled 1,190 hunters. Data from District Land Use Files.

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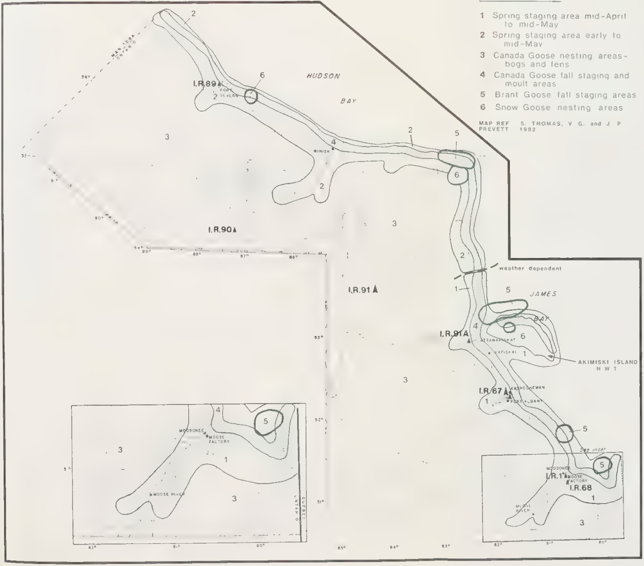
MAP 14

MAJOR GOOSE STAGING AND NESTING AREAS

1 Spring staging area mid-April to mid-May
2 Spring staging area early to mid-May
3 Canada Goose nesting areas - bogs and fens
4 Canada Goose fall staging and moult areas
5 Brant Goose fall staging areas
6 Snow Goose nesting areas

MAP REF 5. THOMAS, V G. and J P PREVETT 1982



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MAP 15

MAJOR DUCK STAGING AND MOULTING AREAS

- ▨ Major spring concentration areas for dabbling ducks
- ▧ Major summer moulting areas for Black Scoters
- ☐ Major summer moulting areas for Black Scoters and Pintails
- ▥ Major fall concentration areas for dabbling ducks

MAP REF 6 ROSS, R. K. 1982

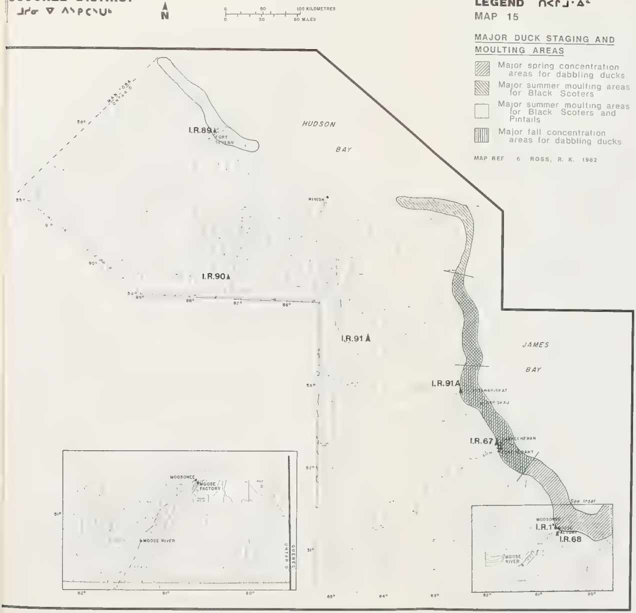

TABLE 8 AVAILABLE GOOSE CAMP DATA BETWEEN 1979 and 1983

	YEAR					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	AVERAGE
Number of goose camps (1)	12	12	10	10	8	10.4
Total number of hunters	1,182	1,154	1,165	761	560	964
Total number of hunter days	3,714	3,284	3,333	2,527	1,852	2,952
Total geese killed	11,783	7,770	10,746	7,502	5,140	8,598
Geese/hunter/day	3.17	2.37	3.22	2.91	2.78	2.91
Total ducks killed	2,169	3,223	1,931	1,428	884	1,927
Ducks/hunter/day	0.58	0.98	0.58	0.55	0.48	0.65

Notes (1) *Number of camps refers to the number of camps that reported to the District between 1979 and 1983.*

Source *District Office Goose Camp Files 1979 - 1983.*

fewer families trapping in the interior of the Lowland in the fall and spring, allow for more families to shoot geese on the coast during the spring and fall migrations. The use of modern firearms has allowed for the average waterfowl harvest per Native hunter to exceed 100 birds a year. Snowmobiles and outboard motors make prime hunting grounds more accessible and family freezers enable large amounts of geese to be preserved (8).

Known Native waterfowl harvest areas are shown on Map 16.

Non-Native residents of Moosonee and Moose Factory harvested over 5,000 birds in the fall of 1982 or approximately 13 birds per hunter. The majority of geese shot were snow geese.

The total harvest and hunter success for District Goose Camps is reported in Table 8. The total goose harvest for those camps reporting between 1979 and 1983 ranged from 5,140 to 11,783 with hunting success ranging between 2.37 and 3.22 geese taken per hunter day. Hunter success for ducks ranged between 0.48 and 0.98 ducks per hunter day showing a selection towards goose hunting. Goose camps presently operating in the District are represented by Map 17.

Waterfowl sanctuaries are located on Map 24.

c. Future Demand

In the future, waterfowl will continue to be one of the most important resources in the District. Waterfowl will continue to be the major component of the Native food supply as well as an important wildlife tourism resource. The desire to increase the number of goose camps and therefore economic benefit will increase.

d. Conclusion

At various times of the year, an estimated four million geese and ducks occupy the Hudson Bay Lowland. Waterfowl populations are capable of withstanding the present District hunting pressure. Presently the District Native harvest comprises approximately 85 percent of the total District harvest. District Native goose harvest is approximately 10 percent of the eastern North American harvest (8). Any increase in waterfowl kill by District Native, non-Native or goose camp hunters must consider the shared nature of the resource and the total continental harvest of the goose and duck populations which occupy the Lowland at certain times of the year.

The Lowland area is recognized as an internationally important habitat. Maintenance of this habitat is critical to the eastern North American waterfowl population.

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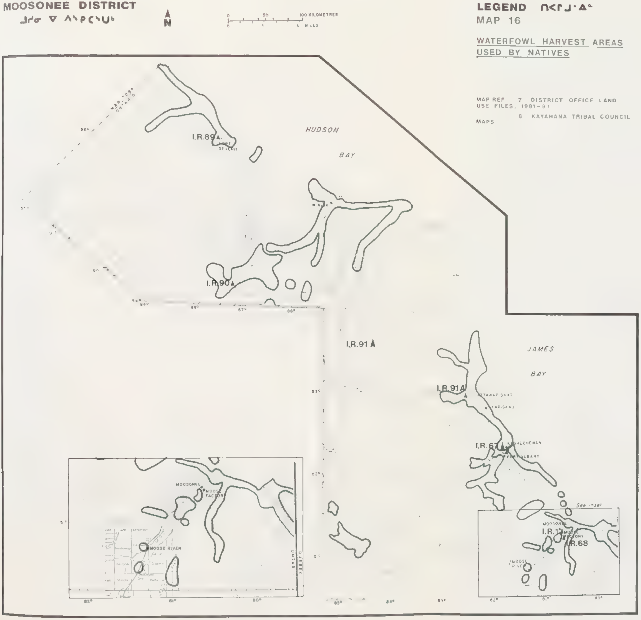
MAP 16

WATERFOWL HARVEST AREAS USED BY NATIVES

MAP REF 7 DISTRICT OFFICE LAND USE FILES, 1981-81

8 KAYAHANA TRIBAL COUNCIL MAPS



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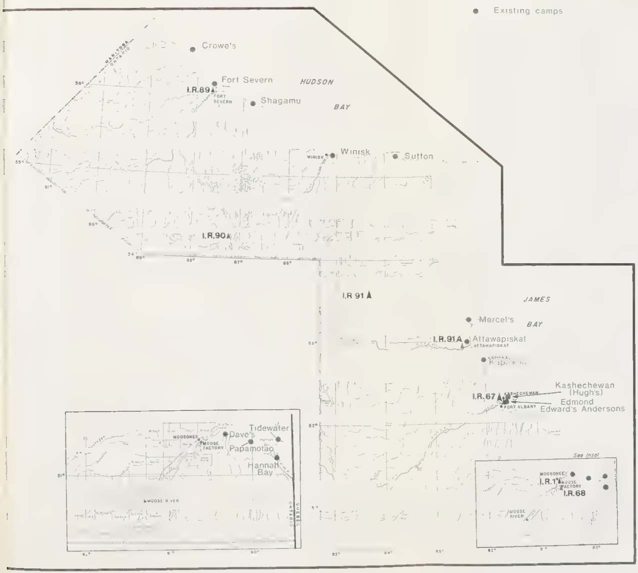
MAP 17

GOOSE HUNTING CAMPS

● Existing camps



ᐯᔭᑯᑌᓇᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐸᒋᐁᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᐱᐧᐊᐧᐃᔭᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐅᔑᑕᒋᐠ ᐧᐃᓇᒋᑲᓂᓂᐤ ᑫ ᐧᐃᓇᑕᑭᐠ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐅᔑᒋᑫᒋᐠ ᐁ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᒋᐠ, ᑲ ᐅᐱᐧᐊᐧᐃᒋᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᔑᓴᐠ ᑕᐱᐢᑯᒡ ᐅᑎ ᐊᒥᐢᐠ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐧᐊᒐᐢᐠ ᐅᒋ ᒥᒋᓱᐧᐊᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐧᐁᒥᐢᑎᑯᔑᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᒋᐠ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐅᒋ ᐊᓴᒪᒋᐠ ᐅᐯᔭᑯᑌᓇᐧᐊ.

ᑲ ᐧᐋᓇᐊᒪᐧᐊᒋᐠ ᑲ ᐅᐱᐧᐋᐧᐃᓂᒋ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᔑᓴ ᒎᓇ ᑕ ᐳᓂᑕᐧᐋᐠ ᐁᐅᐧᑲᓂᒣᓂᐤ ᐅᐨ ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᔑᑭᑕᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐋᐠ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐧᐁᒥᐢᑎᑯᔑᐧᐋᐠ ᑲ ᐧᐋᓂᐃᑫᒋᐠ, ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᑲᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᐧᐋᐠ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᒋᒋᑫᒪᑲᐠ ᐁ ᓇᑭᐸᓂᐠ ᒪᒪᐤ ᐁ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐊᑕᔭᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓴᑯᒡ ᒪᑲ ᓂᑲᐣ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐁ ᒪᒪᐧᐊᒋᒋᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓇᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᑕᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓄᒋᒪᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᓂᑲᐣ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐊᔑᒡ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐁᔑ ᒎᐢᑌᐊᓂᑕᑭᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᒋᐠ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᒋᐠ ᐅᐨ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒪᒋᐃᑎᓱᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᐁ ᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᒋᐠ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᒋᐠ.

2. FURBEARERS

a. Present and Potential Populations

Marten and beaver are the most important species in the District with otter, mink, muskrat and coloured fox being important as well.

The average density for beaver over the entire District is approximately 0.10 beaver per square kilometre for a total population of 22,300 beaver. The population was calculated using aerial survey techniques and the maximum allowable harvest was estimated at 0.03 beaver per square kilometre or between 5,500 to 6,000 beaver trapped annually (9). Population estimates are not presently available for the remaining furbearers trapped within the District.

b. Present Harvest

The District is divided into 130 registered trapline areas (Map 18) with the majority of trappers being Native. In 1983-1984 the total number of licenced trappers was 431 of which 398 (92 percent) were Native trappers and 33 (8 percent) were non-Native. The majority of trappers trap adjacent to the coastal villages; however, between 25 and 30 trappers with or without family members are transported into the interior each fall (Resources Development Program). Map 19 indicates the known trapping concentration areas for Native trappers of the Lowland.

The number of furbearers harvested by District Cree trappers is difficult to determine, since a number of pelts are for domestic use or for the production of Native crafts. Estimates of the total number of pelts and total dollar value for pelts for 1983 and 1984 are shown in Table 9.

Natives are permitted to harvest polar bears with a maximum sealing of 30 bears annually for the District. In 1983, 25 polar bears were sealed for the District.

c. Future Demand

Future trapping demand will probably be controlled by local economic conditions. In 1983-1984, for example, 11 of the Native trappers that qualified for trapper assistance did not fly into their winter camps because construction jobs were available within their villages. Fur sale market conditions will influence the amount of future trapping in the Lowland. However, some Native trapped fur will undoubtedly continue to be used domestically and for local consumer goods.

d. Conclusion

Furbearers are an important life style and economic component to the residents of the District. The total dollar value for pelts sold each year contributes approximately 600,000 dollars annually to the local economy. This source of income is important to the people of the District for few income alternatives exist. Many Native families also use furs to make clothing for domestic use and to produce a variety of handicrafts for tourists. Furbearers such as beaver and muskrat contribute to the diets of Native and non-Native trappers and their families. Such bush food is especially important in reducing dependency on high priced store-bought meats. Finally, furbearers such as beaver, wolf and polar bear make important contributions towards wildlife viewing; however, it is impossible to place a dollar value on such contributions.

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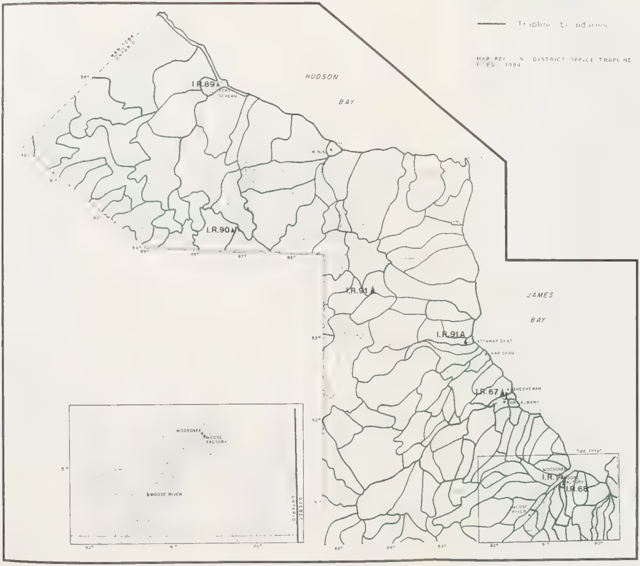
MAP 18

REGISTERED TRAPLINES

—— Trapline boundaries

MAP REF 9 DISTRICT OFFICE TRAPLINE FILES 1984



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MAP 19

TRAPPING AREAS USED BY NATIVES

▨	High
▒	Medium
☐	Low

MAP REF 10. DISTRICT OFFICE LAND USE FILES, 1981–83

11 KAYAHANA TRIBAL COUNCIL MAPS

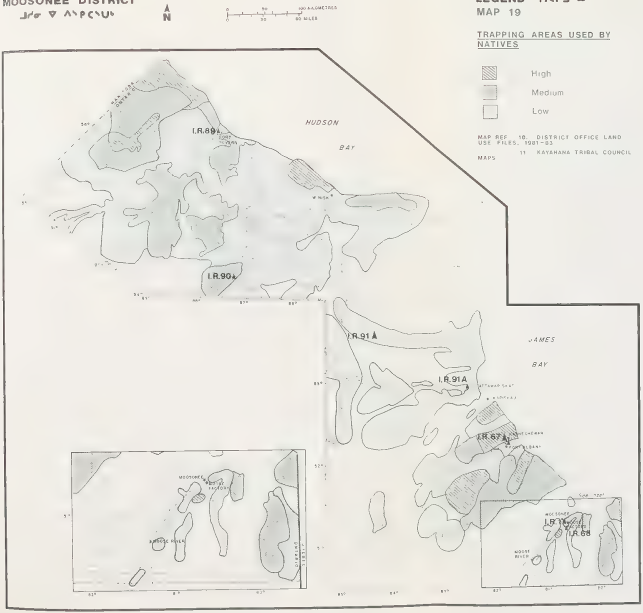

TABLE 9 TOTAL FUR SOLD AND VALUE FOR THE 1983 AND 1984 HARVEST SEASON

SPECIES	1983-1984		
	NO. OF PELTS	AVERAGE PRICE	APPROXIMATE VALUE
Marten	8,533	$ 53.44	$456,003.52
Beaver	1,673	22.93	38,361.79
Muskrat	2,557	5.47	13,986.89
Coloured fox	730	55.83	40,755.90
Otter	447	58.80	26,283.60
Mink	351	32.44	11,386.44
Weasel	144	0.99	142.56
Squirrel	102	0.36	36.72
Timber wolf	23	58.95	1,355.85
Lynx	23	330.90	7,610.70
Fisher	12	160.68	1,928.16
Arctic fox	12	57.28	687.36
Wolvering	5	171.66	858.30
Grey fox	2	37.50	75.00
Polar bear	25	450.00	11,250.00
TOTAL	14,639		$610,722.79

Source MNR sealing records and OTA records.

The trapping of furbearers will continue to be an important natural resource for Native and non-Native trappers. The fur resources of the Lowland would support a significant increase in harvest; however, future harvests will need to be directed to the remote inland areas. In the future, trapping will depend on local economic conditions and the desire of local Native trappers to maintain traditional trapping life styles.

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ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᐢᑲᒃ ᐋᑎᐧᑲᒃ ᒥᒉᑎᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᐃᑕᑭᒥᑲᑌᐤ ᐧᐊ-
ᐸᐢ 4,400 ᐊᑎᐧᑲᒃ ᐃᑕᑎᐧᑫᓇᒃ ᐁ ᐱᐳᓂᓂᒃ ᐁ ᑭ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᑕᑐ
ᑲᒃᑲᑭᑫ 0.02 ᐊᑎᐧᑲᒃ ᑲᑲᒃᑭᑫ ᑎᐸᐃᑲᓇᐢᑭᒃ ᒍᓇ ᒪᑲ ᐅᒥ ᐋᒥᐸᓂᐤ ᐊ-

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ᐅᓐᑌᒉᐳ ᒪᑲ, ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐱᑯ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐊᑎᐧᑫᐧᐊᒃ, ᐧᐊᓴᔅ ᒪᑲ 700 ᐊᑎᐧᑲᒃ ᓂᐸᐊᑲᓂᐧᐃᑎᐧᑫᓇᒃ ᑕᑐ ᐱᐳᓐ ᐊᓐᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ, ᒣᐧᑲᒻ ᒪᑲ ᐅᒪ, ᐊᑎᐧᑲᒃ ᐃᑌᓐᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᑭᒋ ᒥᒣᑦ ᐁ ᑭ ᓂᐸᐃᒋᒃ, ᐅᓴᒻ ᒪᑲ ᒥᒣᑦ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐃᒋᒃ ᐊᑎᐧᑲᒃ ᐃᑭᓄᑎᐧᑫ ᐸᐧᑲᒋ ᓄᒋᒥᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᙮

ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᒃ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᒧᓱᓂᒃ ᓇᔅᐱᒡ ᑭᔑᓭᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᒪᒃ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ ᐊᑎᐧᑲ, ᐊᑎᑯ ᒥᒋᒥᓂᐤ ᐧᐁᑲᓂᒣᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᒥᔑᑭᐸᓂᒋᒃ ᒥᒋᒥᓂᐤ, ᒪᐧᐊᒻ ᒪᑲ ᒣᐧᑲ ᐱᐳᓐ ᓄᒋᒥᒃ ᐁ ᐃᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᐊᐧᑲᔭᑕᔅᑌᒃ ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᒋᒼ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᙮

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3. WOODLAND CARIBOU

a. Habitat Requirements

The Hudson Bay Lowland woodland caribou tend to utilize specific types of range depending on the season. The District contains some of the best year round caribou range in Ontario. Caribou that use the Hudson Bay coastal areas in the summer move further inland during the winter months.

The coastal summer range provides summer foods such as sedges, grasses and deciduous shrubs. The presence of breezes along the coast reduces the effect of flies and warm temperatures on the herds. Caribou have also been observed utilizing the interior of the District during the summer months.

The winter range, located further inland, contains a rich growth of lichens. The presence of spruce and jackpine, especially on river banks, provide shelter from winter winds and deep snow (10).

Calving occurs on the coastal ridges between Winisk and the Manitoba border. Other possible coastal calving areas include the Niskibi, Beaver and Shagamu rivers and coastal islands such as the Pen Islands. Inland calving areas also occur. Islands and sedge meadows created by large rivers and lakes are preferred inland caribou calving habitat. The woodland caribou within the District are not known to use concentrated calving areas.

b. Present and Potential Population

The winter woodland caribou population in the District is estimated to be 4,400 caribou based on recent winter surveys. The density of 0.02 caribou per square kilometre has not changed since 1965 (11). Potential populations and harvests can only be determined with better knowledge of productivity, distribution and movements of herds and a population estimate based on the amount of caribou habitat available.

c. Present and Potential Use and Harvest

In Ontario, Natives are the only people that hunt caribou. It is estimated that 700 caribou are harvested each year within the District. The majority of the harvest occurs in the winter. However, caribou are also harvested between Winisk and the Manitoba border during the summer. Presently, the caribou resource is considered to be harvested to its maximum. Over harvesting of caribou may be occurring in isolated winter range areas where small herds may form distinct populations.

Known caribou hunting areas are shown on Map 20.

d. Future Demand

The Native population north of Moosonee are very dependent on the caribou harvest. Caribou meat is an important source of food, especially during the winter months when inland herds are accessible and few alternative sources of bush food are available.

e. Conclusion

The present caribou population is estimated to be 4,400 animals and the yearly harvest is considered to be estimated at 700 animals. This yearly harvest approaches the maximum potential for the District. Over harvesting of caribou may be occurring in isolated winter range areas.

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ᐅᒪ ᐱᐳᓐ ᒧᐧᓴᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐱᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᑭ ᐃᑕᑭᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐧᐊᔭᔅ 1,600 ᐁ ᐃᑕ: ᔑᒋᒃ.

ᑫ ᐃᔅᐱᒋ ᐧᐁᓄᑎᓯᑦ ᒧᔅ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐱᐳᓐ 2000 ᐊᔅᐯᓂᒧᓇᓂᐧᐊᓐ 2,100 ; ᒋ ᐃᑕᔑᒋᒃ ᐁ ᓇᒃ ᑭᐸᓂᒃ ᐅᑎ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᔅᑲᒥᑯᐧᐃ ᐊᐧᐁᔦᔑᔑᐧᐃ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ 17, 13 B , 24 ᓀᔅᑕ ᐊᑎᑦ 25.

ᒧᔅ ᐱᒋ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᓂᐸᐧᐁᐧᐊᒃ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐧᐁᒥᔅᑎᑯᔑᐧᐊᒃ, ᒪᒪᐤ ᒪᑲ 200 ᐃᑕᑭᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᑕᑐ ᒧᔅ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐃᑦ ᐯᔦᐧᑲ ᐁ ᐱᐳᒃ, ᐁ ᓯᑭᐸᓂᒃ ᐁ ᒋᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐃᒋᒃ 200 ᒧᐧᓴᒃ ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ ᐃᔅᐱᔅ ᐊᓄᒡ ᑲ ᐃᔅᐱᒋ ᑭᔅᑕᑭᑌᒃ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐃᒋᒃ 159 ᒧᐧᓴᒃ.

ᐁ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᒧᐧᓴᒋᒃ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒧᓇ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐳᓂᐸᓂᐤ, ᐅᑯ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐧᐁᒥᔅᑎᑯᔑᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᒧᐧᓴᒋᒃ ᑎᐸᑭᑕᒪᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇᒃ ᐁ ᑎᐸᑭᑕᒪᑯᒋᒃ ᑉᑐᐯᓐᒐᑦ ᐁ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᓂᒃ ᐃᔅᐱ ᑫ ᑭ ᐧᑕᒥᓇᐅᒋᒃ.

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4. MOOSE

a. Habitat Requirements

The Hudson Bay Lowland is generally considered marginal moose range. Moose utilize specific ranges depending on the season. In the spring and summer moose take advantage of the variety of foods including aquatics, forbs and leaves of willow, aspen, poplar and birch. New growth caused by fire is especially attractive to moose during the summer months. In the winter moose browse on the twigs, bark and buds of trees and shrubs located along the banks of the major rivers.

Summer range includes the lakeshores and swamp areas of the District as well as the open muskeg terrain. However, moose move to drier

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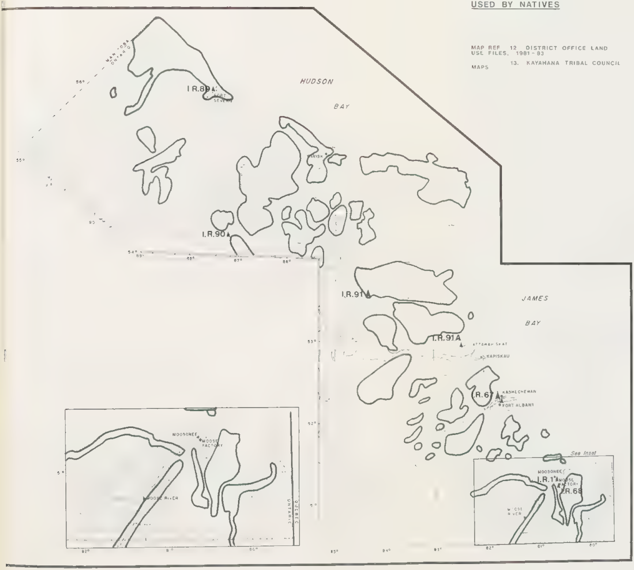
MAP 20

CARIBOU HUNTING AREAS
USED BY NATIVES

MAP REF 12 DISTRICT OFFICE LAND USE FILES, 1981 - 83

13. KAYAHANA TRIBAL COUNCIL MAPS



areas in the winter along the numerous miles of river banks. This winter habitat supplies moose with food and shelters them from winter winds and deep snow conditions. The location of winter concentration areas and prime aquatic habitat areas is presently unknown.

Calving occurs in May and early June along secluded lakeshores or on islands.

b. Present and Potential Populations

The present winter moose population in the District is estimated to be approximately 1,600 moose.

The potential population by the year 2000 is expected to be 2,100. Potential populations to the year 2000 are expected to increase in Wildlife Management Units 17, 18B, 24 and portions of 25 (Map 21 and Table 10).

c. Present Use and Harvest

Moose within the District are hunted by both Native and non-Native people. The total moose harvest is estimated to approach 200 moose per year. The largest proportion of this harvest is taken by Natives. Known Native moose hunting areas are shown on Map 22.

d. Future Demand

Moose harvest by Natives is likely to remain constant. Hunting demand by non-Native moose hunters will be limited by the Provincial selective harvest system.

e. Conclusion

The present moose population of 1,600 moose can support a potential harvest of 159 animals. The current estimated harvest of 200 moose exceeds this potential. Future population estimates are projected to increase only in Wildlife Management Units 17, 18B, 24 and a portion of 25.

TABLE 10 PRESENT AND POTENTIAL MOOSE POPULATIONS AND HARVESTS

WMU	LAND AREA IN DISTRICT(km^2)	WINTER POPULATION ESTIMATE 1981-1984	NO. OF HARVESTABLE MOOSE (1)	POTENTIAL POPULATION BY THE YEAR 2000	PERCENT(%) INCREASE	POTENTIAL NO. OF HARVESTABLE MOOSE (1)
1A	82,427	330	33	330	0	33
1B	22,001	27	3	27	0	3
1D	59,395	238	24	238	0	24
17	2,350	141	14	219	55	22
18B	2,950	139	14	345	148	35
24	1,200	10	1	16	61	2
25	34,841	286	29	482	130(2)	48
26	9,012	406	41	406	0	41
TOTAL	214,176	1,577	159	2,063		208

Notes (1) *The estimated present and potential harvest figures shown in this table differ from the figures used to determine the non-Native harvest quota. The difference reflects the presence of Indian Reserves, Polar Bear Provincial Park and the inaccessible parts of Wildlife Management Units 25 and 26. All figures are for the portion of Wildlife Management Units within the Moosonee District.*

(2) *Percent increase of 130 is for the southern half of WMU only.*

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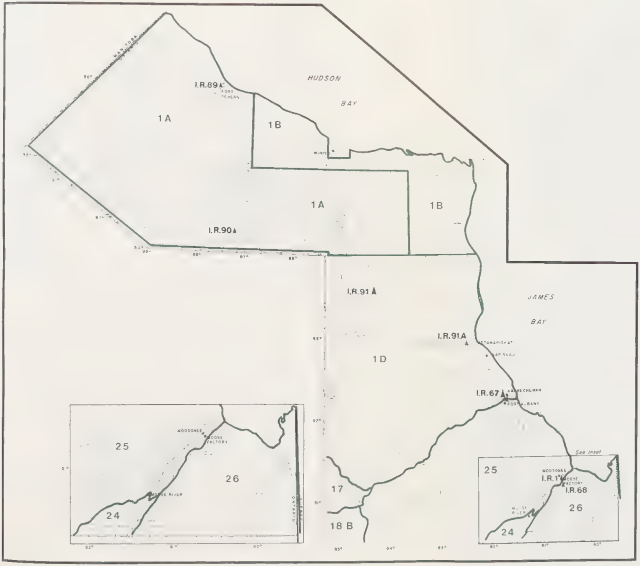
MAP 21

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNITS



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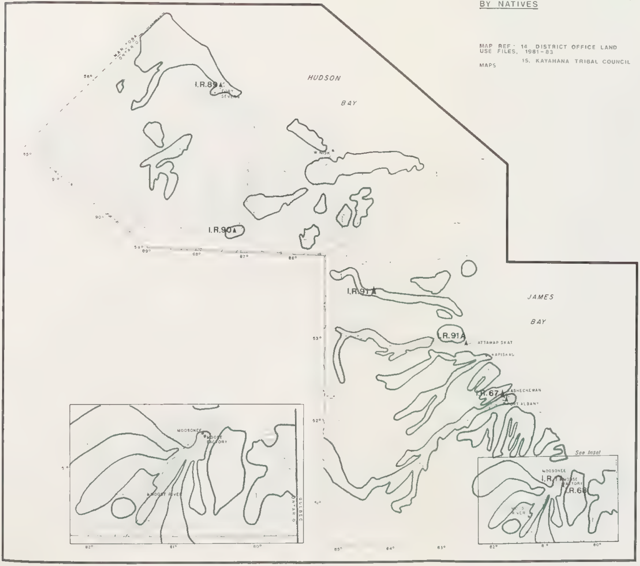
MAP 22

MOOSE HUNTING AREAS USED BY NATIVES

MAP REF: 14. DISTRICT OFFICE LAND USE FILES, 1981-83
15. KAYAHANA TRIBAL COUNCIL MAPS



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ᑲ ᐃᓯ ᐃᑕᒋᒃ ᐧᐊᐸᐢᐧᑲᒃ ᐊᓯᒡ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐅᒃ ᐧᐯᓐᑦ ᐱᓂᐢ ᒪᓂᑐᐸ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐃᓯ ᐧᐋᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑲ ᓂᐱᑌ ᐃᑕᒋᒃ ᐱᓂᐢ 100 ᑎᐸᐃᑲᓇᐠᑭᒃ ᓄᒋᒥᒃ, ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᐃᓯ ᑕᓯᑫᒋᒃ ᑭᔭᐱᒡ ᐊᔭᐧᑲᒣᓂᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᓂᑲᓐ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑲ ᐃᓯ ᐃᑕᒋᒃ ᐅᓐᑌᕆᐅ ᐧᐊᐸᐢᐧᑲᒃ᙮

5. POLAR BEAR

a. Present and Potential Populations

In the summer polar bears have been located along the entire coastal strip between Hook Point on James Bay and the Manitoba border on Hudson Bay; however, their distribution is not uniform. The two major polar bear concentration areas (Map 23) occur between Hook Point and Sutton River and from Fort Severn to the Manitoba border including offshore islands. Another polar bear distribution area occurs along the coast of Akimiski Island in the Northwest Territories. This island is possibly the most southerly area used by polar bears in the world (12).

The number of polar bears in Ontario varies throughout the year depending on the stage in their life cycle. The largest number of bears assemble along the coast from late July at the time of sea ice break-up to November and December, when ice reforms. In the fall, pregnant females may move up to 100 kilometres inland to denning areas (Map 23). The females remain in their dens to give birth in mid-winter, then with their young move onto the sea ice in March and April. Based on the number of females denning in Ontario and average productivity, the population is estimated to be about 400 bears; however, recent single year observations have predicted a population of 600 animals. Further inventory will continue to confirm these higher estimates. It is believed that substantial numbers of polar bears move freely between Ontario, Manitoba and parts of the Northwest Territories and this movement may account for yearly observed fluctuations (12). Based on aerial surveys the population has remained stable or has increased over the past 20 years.

An estimate of the potential population is not presently available, since polar bears are dependent on the seals in Hudson and James Bays and range well beyond District boundaries for food.

b. Present Harvest

The average annual harvest since 1970 has been 22 polar bears but has ranged from a low of 9 bears to a high of 35 bears (Table 11). The harvest is restricted to Native hunting.

Based on previous harvest patterns, a quota of bears that can be sealed and legally sold was set at 30 bears. This is distributed among the communities as follows: Fort Severn 12, Winisk 12, Attawapiskat 4, Kashechewan 1 and Fort Albany 1. The quota of 30 bears per year is presently considered adequate.

c. Future Demand

Future demand will continue to be controlled by market conditions for polar bear skins.

OOSONEE DISTRICT

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MAP 23

MAJOR POLAR BEAR DENNING AND CONCENTRATION AREAS

- ☐ Summer range
- ☐ Concentration areas
- ▨ Winter denning areas

MAP REF. 16. PREVETT, J. P. and G B KOLENOSKY, 1982
17 KOLENOSKY, G B. and J. P. PREVETT 1983

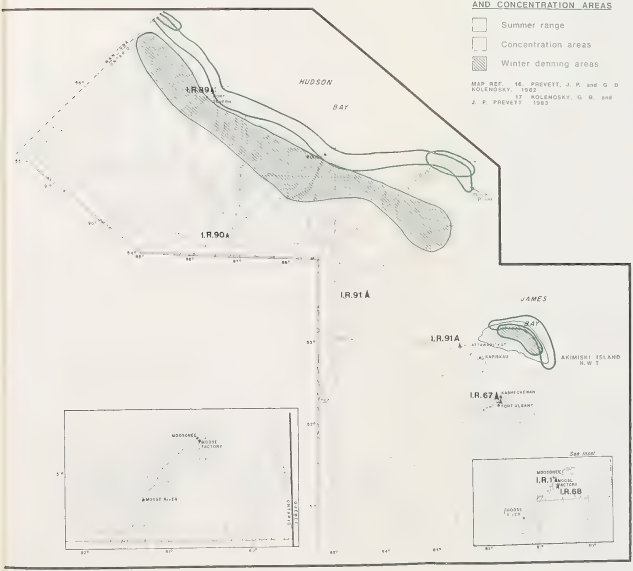

TABLE 11 KNOWN HARVEST OF POLAR BEARS IN ONTARIO SINCE 1970

YEAR (1)	TOTAL HARVEST	SEALED	NOT SEALED
1970-71	14	12	2
1971-72	23	19	4
1972-73	9	9	-
1973-74	27	27	-
1974-75	15	11	4
1975-76	17	15	2
1976-77	21	21	-
1977-78	16	16	-
1978-79	19	19	-
1979-80	24	22	2
1980-81	29	28	1
1981-82	35	26	9
1982-83	25	23	2
1983-84	35	25	10
Average	22.1	19.5	4

Notes (1) From 1 July to 30 June of the following year.

d. Conclusion

Polar bears move freely between Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The estimated Ontario population of 400 bears has supported an annual average Native harvest of 22 bears since 1971. Annual variation in the harvest has ranged from 9 to 35 polar bears over this same fourteen year period. A harvest quota of 30 bears per year is presently considered adequate. The population has remained stable or has increased over the past 20 years.

Habitat for polar bears includes the coastal area from Hook Point to the Manitoba border and denning areas that range up to 100 kilometres inland. Maintenance of this habitat remains critical to the future of Ontario's polar bears.

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ᒍᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᔑᓇᐧᐃᒋᒃ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᔑᔕᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐊᒃ, ᑕᐱᔅᑯᒡ ᐅᑎ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᔑᔑ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᑭ ᓂᐸᐧᐃᔅᑕᒍᒪᑲᐣ ᐁ ᑕᑲᔭᓂ ᐱᐳᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᓂᐱᐧᐊᔅᑲᒥᑲᒃ ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᐅᑌ ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ ᙮

ᒉᐧᑲᐸᔅ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᒃ ᑲ ᒥᔑᑭᑎᒋᒃ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᔑᔕᒃ ᑕᐱᔅᑯᒡ ᐅᑎ ᐅᑯ ᐧᐃᐱᒋᐧᐊᒃ, ᓂᔅ ᐧᑕᐸᑭᓇᑯᓯᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᒃ ᑭ ᐧᑲᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐧᐊᐸᒉᐧᑲᒃ ᐧᐊᐸᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇᒃ, ᐸᐧᑲᑕᔅᑭᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᒃ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᔑᔕᒃ ᐊᔑᒡ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᒪᑲᑌᐧᐃᓯᒋᒃ ᒪᔅᐧᑲᒃ, ᐧᐊᐳᔕᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᑲ ᐊᔭᐱᔑᔑᒋᒃ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᔑᔕᒃ᙮

ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᔑᓇᐧᐃᒋᒃ ᑲ ᑭᓴᐸᑕᑭᒃ ᐅᑎ ᒥᒉᑦ ᑲ ᐸᐱᓇᒋᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᑲ ᐱᒪᐊᑭᒃ ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑕᔑᓀ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᒃ, ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ 225 ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᓇᓇᑲᐧᐃᓇᑯᓯᒋᒃ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᐊᑎᑦ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᒥᔑ ᒍᑯᒪᓇᔅᑭᒃ ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᑲ ᑭᔅᑌᓂᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐊᒋᔅᑐᓂᒋᒃ ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐊᒃ, ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᑐᐧᐃ ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐊ ᒥᐧᓀᓂᒉᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᒃ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐧᐁᒥᔅᑎᑯᔑᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᐣᑕᒥᓇ.ᐅᒋᒃ ᐊᔑᒡ ᐅᑎ ᒥᔅᑎᑯ ᐱᓄᐧᐊ, ᐸᐸᔅᑭᐧᐊ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐧᐊᐱᓄᐧᐊ ᙮

ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ ᑲ ᑯᔅᑕᑎᑯᓯᒋᒃ ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐊᒃ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᐁ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᒋᒃ ᑭ ᑎᐸᒋᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇᒃ ᐁ ᐃᑕᒋᒃ ᐊᔑᒡ " peregrine falcon, eskimo curlew, golden and bald eagles " ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐁ ᑭ ᑭᔅᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐊᒋᔅᑐᓂᒋᒃ ᑲᑲᑭᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᒥᑭᓯᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ, ᐅᐅ ᒪᑲ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓇ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᐁ ᑭ ᓇᐊᐧᐊᔅᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐊᒥᔅᑯᑭᒪᐤ ᐅᑦ ᐧᐊᐱᓯᒥᐧᐊᒃ᙮

6. OTHER WILDLIFE

a. General Overview

The District contains a variety of habitats for mammals and birds. Such wildlife must withstand the harsh winters and wet lowland topography characteristic of this portion of Ontario.

Along the marine coastlines of Hudson and James Bays, large marine mammals are present. A small walrus herd uses shoals and islands near the Hudson Bay coast and seal species including the bearded, harbour and ringed seals live in both James and Hudson Bays. The white or beluga whale prefer the shallow waters at the mouths of the major river systems (Map 24). Land mammals include black bears, snowshoe hares and small rodents.

The District contains a variety of habitats that attract numerous migratory and resident birds. Over 225 species have been documented in the area and the area contains some of North America's most important staging areas. Sanctuaries for migratory birds have been established in two locations (Map 24).

The boreal forest vegetation located along river banks and other well-drained sites shelters resident great horned, hawk and great grey owls, arctic and 3-toed woodpeckers, pine grosbeak and white-winged crossbill. In the interior, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse nest within fen areas. The coastal marshes and estuaries are temporarily used by such migrants as the peregrine falcon and gyrfalcon and a wide variety of shorebirds including black-bellied plover, ruddy turnstone, knot and numberous sandpipers. The coastal marshes also attract many migrant and resident waterfowl including Canada goose, snow goose, brant and tundra swan. Red-throated loon, yellow rail, Le Conte's and sharp-tailed sparrows and many tern and gull species complement the list of birds that frequent the coastal marshes and river deltas.

Along the Hudson Bay coast the Lowland vegetation gives way to a tundra vegetative zone. Dwaft birch, heaths and willows attract willow ptarmigan, redpoll, lapland longspur, golden plover, arctic loon and whimbrel. It is in this region where many of the District shorebirds nest and a large snow goose nesting colony exists.

In the winter only a few bird species remain. Spruce, ruffed and sharp-tailed grouse, willow ptarmigan, great horned, great grey and hawk owls can be seen in snow covered fen areas and within the boreal forest regions of the District. Raven, gray jay, northern shrike, boreal and black-capped chickadees with pine and evening grosbeaks, common redpoll and white-winged crossbill frequent the coastal village areas throughout the winter months.

Ontario endangered bird species have been reported within the District and include the peregrine falcon, eskimo curlew and both golden and bald eagles. There are a number of known nesting sites recorded for bird species which include the golden eagle and osprey. These records remain on file at the District office.

Few reptiles and amphibians can withstand the cold weather of the District. The eastern garter snake is the only reptile represented in the Lowland and its distribution is limited to the southeast section of the District. Amphibians are better represented by such species as the wood frog, spring peeper, the American toad, boreal chorus frog, leopard frog, mink frog, and blue-spotted salamander.

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ᐸᐢᑭ ᑫ·ᑲᓂᐤ ᑲ ᑎᐯᐣᑕᑭᐠ ᐁ·ᑲᓂᒣᓂᐤ ᑭᒥ ᐅᒥᐢᑕᒪᑫᒥᐠ ·ᐊᓇ·ᐃᑎᒥᐠ ᑫ ᐱᔑ ᐯᔭᑕᑭ·ᐱᓇᓂ·ᔪᓂᓱᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒥ ᔫ ᒥᑕᓂᒥ ᐊ·ᐁᓂᐅᓇ ᐆᒥ ᑲ ᐱᑕᓂᒥ ᐆᔾ ᐆᐣᑎᓇᐅ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐯᒥ ᒧ·ᔪᐱᓂᒋ ᐅᔭᑖ ᐱᑖᑫ, ᐅᐅ ᒪᑲ ᑐ·ᐃ ᐃᔑᓇ·ᐱ·ᐃᓇ ᐅᒥᐢᑕᒪᑫ·ᐊᐠ ᔪᒥᐢᑯᑭᒪ·ᐊᐠ ᓴ·ᐸᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐸᑐᐯᐣᑲᐨ ᐊᐢᑭᐩ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒪᑲᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒥ ᐅᑭᒪᐢ·ᑫᐤ ᐅᐨ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁ ᔪᐸᒥᑕᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓂᐱᐃ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᓇᑕᒣᓴᓂ·ᐊᐠ, ᐁ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅᓇᓂ·ᐊᐠ, ᐁ ᑲᐸᔑᒧᓇᓂ·ᐊᐠ, ᐁ ᐸᒥᐢᑲᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐱᒪᐸᓂᓇᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐤ.

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MOOSONEE DISTRICT

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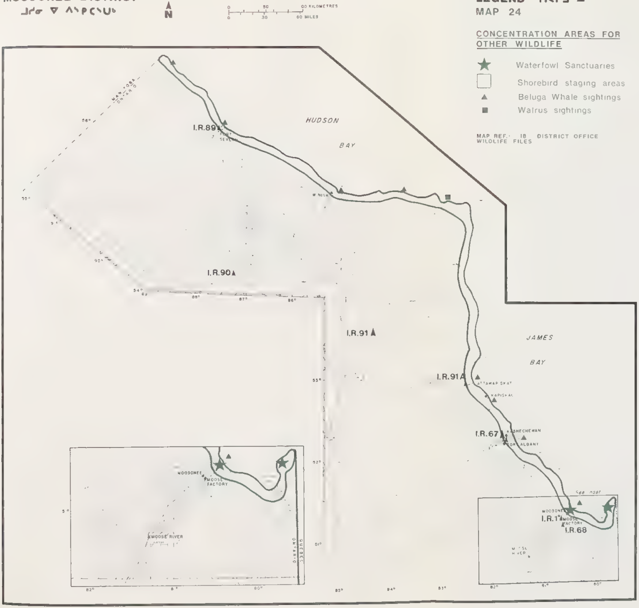
MAP 24

CONCENTRATION AREAS FOR OTHER WILDLIFE

★	Waterfowl Sanctuaries
☐	Shorebird staging areas
▲	Beluga Whale sightings
■	Walrus sightings

MAP REF.: 18 DISTRICT OFFICE WILDLIFE FILES



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ᐱᔕ ᓴᐧᐸᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᓄᒋᒥᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᒋᑭᓪ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᒋᑕᓂ -

ᐧᐊᐠ ᒪᐧᐊᓪ ᐅᑎ ᐣᑎᒥᐠ ᓄᒋᒪᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᙮

J:recreation areas and parks

1. INTRODUCTION

One component of the Ministry of Natural Resources mandate is to provide outdoor recreational opportunities for local users, residents of Ontario and visitors to the province. These recreational opportunities are provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources through the provincial parks system and through programs oriented towards the use of Crown land and water (e.g. fishing, hunting, swimming, canoeing and trail use).

These recreational opportunities complement those provided by the commercial tourism sector.

2. RECREATION CAPABILITY

The District is primarily composed of areas with low capability for recreation. These sites can best be defined as being suited to activities carried out by a small number of people over relatively large areas. The predominance of the wetlands associated with the Hudson Bay Lowland precludes recreational use of much of the District's land base. As a consequence, the areas most commonly associated with outdoor recreation are the river corridors that traverse the interior and the coastal area where beach ridges constitute much of the upland terrain. The balance of the District is virtually inaccessible and unacceptable for recreationists.

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" Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI's) (28) "
ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᐁ ᐯᔭᐧᑫᑭᓇᐧᑲᑭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐃᐧᑌᐢᑕᒧᐧᐊᑕᑭᒃ ᑲ ᐱᓯᐢᑫᓂᒥᑲᑌᓂᑭ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᑫ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᑲᓇᐧᐁᓂᒥᑯᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐃᑕᔕᐧᐁᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᑉᓱᔦᓐᒐᑦ ᐊᐢᑭᔭ ᐁ ᐃᑕᐸᑕᑭ ᐅᑕ ᐊᓐᑌᕆᐅ ᙮

ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᑉᓱᔦᓐᒐᑦ ᐊᐢᑭᔭ, ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᑎᐸᑫᓂᑕᑯᓯᐧᐃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᐃᑕᑭᒥᑯᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᒧᓇ ᑲᑕ ᐸᑲᒥᐢᑲᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᓂᑲᓐ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᓂᓂᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑕᐱᐢᑯᒡ ᐅᒪ ᑉᓱᔦᓐᒐᑦ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ, ᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒪᑲ , ᐁ ᐃᔑ ᑭᐢᑕᐸᑕᑭ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᑲ ᐸᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑭᔭᐱᒡ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᐤ, ᐁ ᓄᑕᓯᓂᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᓇᑕᒥᓇᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑲᑕ ᐃᔑ ᓇᑲᑕᐧᐁᓐᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᒣᐧᑲᒡ ᑲ ᐃᐢᐧᑲ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᙮

3. PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Present Use and Development

The District contains two Provincial Parks (Polar Bear and Tidewater), and portions of Kesagami, Winisk River and Missinaibi Provincial Parks (Map 25). Levels of use and development are summarized in Table 12. Only Tidewater has developed facilities for camping and picnicking.

No specific records have been kept of camping and day use activity in the parks, other than for Tidewater. Based on Landing Permits issued for aircraft in Polar Bear Provincial Park, current use is estimated at 700 opportunities per year.

All parks, with the exception of Tidewater, possess an element of undeveloped supply for backcountry travel (Table 12). No formal program has been initiated to develop and maintain that supply, although it is presently being used to some degree.

Access to all District parks is either by air or by water. Tidewater is easily accessible by water taxi from Moosonee; however, the other four parks offer strictly a backcountry, wilderness experience.

b. Proposed Candidate Parks

In order to help meet the Ministry's objectives for recreation (tourism) and protection (heritage) appreciation, five candidate provincial parks have been proposed (Map 25 and Table 13). These proposed candidate parks are the result of an initial analysis of the recreation potential of the District as well as representing in a general way the landscape of the District. The proposed candidate parks are to be established to meet specific targets for recreation, tourism, protection and heritage appreciation.

All of the existing and proposed waterway class parks extend beyond the District boundary and link with waterways in other administrative districts.

As is the case with provincial parks presently under legislation, existing aboriginal and Treaty rights will not be affected by the area's designation as a provincial park. In addition, the potential for other existing uses to

TABLE 12 PROVINCIAL PARKS - PRESENT USE AND RECREATION SUPPLY

		DAY USE (USER DAYS)			CAMPING (CAMPER NIGHTS)			BACK COUNTRY		
CLASSIFICATION AND PARK NAME	AREA (ha)(1)	Present Use	Developed Supply	Undeveloped Supply	Present Use	Developed Supply	Undeveloped Supply	Present Use	Developed Supply	Undeveloped Supply (2)
WILDERNESS										
Polar Bear	2,408,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	unknown	unknown	9,427(3)
Kesagami	3,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	unknown	nil	3,700
WATERWAY										
Winisk River	9,200	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	unknown	nil	5,063
Missinaibi	3,200	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	unknown	nil	2,400
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT										
Tidewater	980	1,447	854	nil	1,296	9,099	4,274	nil	nil	nil
Total	2,425,480	1,447	854	-	1,296	9,099	4,274	-	-	20,590

Notes (1) *Areas for parks taken from master planning files for Polar Bear and Tidewater Provincial Parks; however, river park areas were determined by multiplying the total length of river(km) by 0.4 km. and then converting to total hectares (ha).*

(2) *Undeveloped supply for rivers was calculated using the following formula: 0.25 people/km x length of river(km) x maximum days available(days). For rivers flowing into Hudson Bay 90 days were used, for rivers flowing into James Bay 120 days were used. Units are people x day.*

(3) *Datum from OMNR Regional files.*

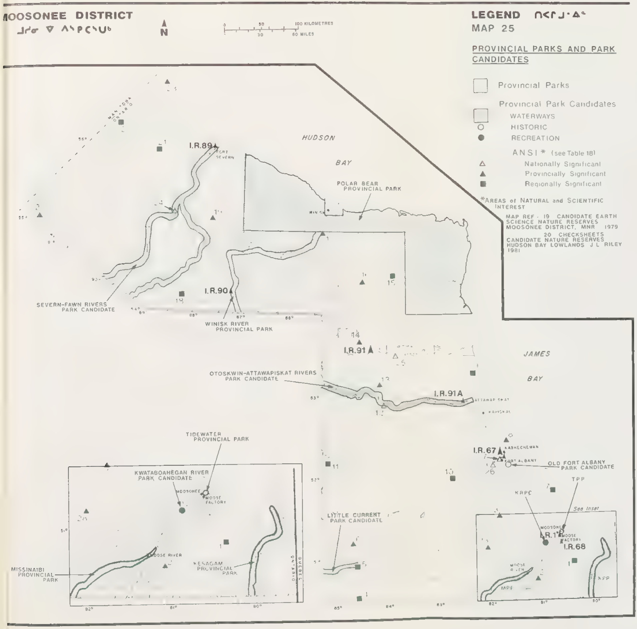
MOOSONEE DISTRICT
ᒧᓱᓂ ᐁ ᐱᔅᑭᑕᔅᑌᒃ
N
0 50 100 KILOMETRES
30 60 MILES
LEGEND ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃᓐ
MAP 25
PROVINCIAL PARKS AND PARK CANDIDATES
Provincial Parks
Provincial Park Candidates
WATERWAYS
○ HISTORIC
● RECREATION
ANSI * (see Table 18)
△ Nationally Significant
▲ Provincially Significant
■ Regionally Significant
*AREAS of NATURAL and SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
MAP REF · 19 CANDIDATE EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVES MOOSONEE DISTRICT, MNR 1979
20 CHECKSHEETS CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES HUDSON BAY LOWLANDS J L RILEY 1981
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
56°
55°
HUDSON
BAY
I.R.89
FORT SEVERN
POLAR BEAR PROVINCIAL PARK
WINISK
SEVERN-FAWN RIVERS PARK CANDIDATE
I.R.90
WINISK RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
89°
88°
87°
86°
14
I.R.91
JAMES
BAY
OTOSKWIN-ATTAWAPISKAT RIVERS PARK CANDIDATE
13
I.R.91A
ATTAWAPISKAT
KAPISKAU
53°
KASHECHEWAN
I.R.67
FORT ALBANY
OLD FORT ALBANY PARK CANDIDATE
6
10
11
52°
TIDEWATER PROVINCIAL PARK
KWATABOAHEGAN RIVER PARK CANDIDATE
MOOSONEE
MOOSE FACTORY
MOOSE RIVER
MISSINAIBI PROVINCIAL PARK
KESAGAMI PROVINCIAL PARK
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
51°
82°
81°
80°
LITTLE CURRENT PARK CANDIDATE
85°
84°
83°
KRPC
TPP
See Inset
I.R.1
I.R.68
MOOSE RIVER
MPP
KPP
1
2
5
7
15
19

Table 13 POTENTIAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROPOSED PROVINCIAL PARKS

PARK NAME	CLASSIFICATION	AREA (ha)(1)	POTENTIAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES		
			Day Use	Camping	Backcountry Travel (2)
Severn-Fawn rivers	Waterway	21,800	N/A	N/A	12,263
Otoskwin-Attawapiskat rivers	Waterway	9,200	N/A	N/A	6,900
Little Current River	Waterway	2,100	N/A	N/A	1,575
Old Fort Albany	Historical	4	-	-	N/A
Kwataboahegan River (3)	Recreation	94	4,158	14,910	N/A
Total		33,198	4,158	14,910	20,738

Notes *(1) Areas calculated for waterway parks by multiplying the total length of river (km) by 0.4 and then converting to total hectares (ha). Areas for historical and recreational proposed parks from District Land Use Files.*

(2) Calculations as shown in Table 12. Units are people x day.

(3) Kwataboahegan River Provincial Park would replace Tidewater Provincial Park if road access to Moosonee occurs in the future.

continue (e.g. mineral exploration, hunting, trapping, etc.) will be considered during subsequent phases of this land use planning exercise.

c. Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI's)

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education (Map 25, Table 14).

The process of identifying and categorizing resources is difficult in an area as large and inaccessible as the Moosonee District. A benchmark study to identify and classify ecosystems of the Hudson Bay Lowland was undertaken in the late 1970's and early 1980's by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Royal Ontario Museum. As a result of that study and

TABLE 14 AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

NAME	AREA (ha)	SIGNIFICANT FEATURES
1. Escarpment Transition	14,425	- abrupt transition from Tyrell Sea beachridge to Paleozoic lowland. - treed fen and open patterned bog.
2. Gypsum Mountain	5,800	- gypsum karst terrain. - surrounding wetland systems and sinkhole wetlands.
3. Kinoje Lakes	52,500	- chevron beach system, upland jack pine forest, lichen woodlands, Canada Goose nesting area and permafrost.
4. Kenogami Cedar Swamp	9,050	- exceptional sloped fen complex from a beachridge series across a cedar-larch fen and swamp.
5. Kenogami Rivermouths	4,450	- thicket swamp, lost meander and drainway. - bottomland swamp and riparian ecosystems.
6. Glacial Scours	62,200	- wetland complex patterned on iceberg-scoured marine sediment and largescale subparallel ridging.
7. Southwestern James Bay	24,250	- complex series of coast-parallel and coast-perpendicular ridges. - tidal pools and bog zones.
8. Chickney Point	18,100	- extensive display of coastal tidal/super-tidal marsh and fresh-water thicket/meadow marsh. - waterfowl habitat.
9. Ekwan Point and Delta	45,500	- estuarine delta, braided stream-beds, dense beachridge complex, and coastal immature fens.
10. Fishing Creek Drainage Basin	45,600	- complete Lowland watershed with a range of representative habitats.
11. Missisa Lake	48,400	- upland aspen-spruce-jack pine forest and sloped fens. - riparian treed bog with palsa growth.
12. Attawapiskat Karst	58,000	- best developed and most extensive karst topography. - biotherm uplands and sinkhole meadows.
13. Attawapiskat Ekwan Ridge	50,700	- height of land separating Ekwan and Attawapiskat basins. - Lowland's largest subglacial river deposits.

TABLE 14 CONTINUED

NAME	AREA (ha)	SIGNIFICANT FEATURES
14. Ekwan Preglacial Valley	34,200	- braided subglacial river deposits over a preglacial valley. - upland forest and peat plateau.
15. Kinusheo Upland	31,080	- upland conifer forest/lichen woodland, netted fen, sloped and treed fen and perched kettles.
16. Aquatuk Lake	29,000	- highest and most arctic Precambrian outcrop in Sutton Ridges. - rare plants, cliff associations and talus slopes. - brook trout spawning area.
17. Winisk-Shamattawa Confluence	9,500	- post burn conifer forest, cliff and riparian habitats.
18. Ghost Lake	46,600	- most extensive Lowland non-coastal thicket swamp, meadow marsh & open water communities.
19. Crescent Beach	33,680	- northern most jack pine forest in Ontario. - narrow fen drainways and coalescent lakes.
20. Echoing River Fens	28,000	- unique in the Lowland, massive fen plains with undirectional flow.
21. Pipowatan Peat Plateau	12,700	- unburned lichen-rich peat plateau surrounded by post-burn peat plateau.
22. Black Duck Head-Water Moraine	116,600	- upland moraine complex, spillway valleys, impondment plateaus and recessional beachridges.
23. Pen Islands	43,725	- northern most section of Ontario. - woodland caribou herding area. - widest expanse of tidal/supertidal habitat in Ontario.
24. Severn River Formation	2	- outcrops form the standard reference section for the Severn River limestone formation.
25. Ekwan River Formation	8	- shoreline and riverbed limestone and bedrock outcrops. - statigraphic section.
26. Stooping River Formation	.4	- standard reference section for Stooping River Formation. - bedded limestone and/or dolomite.

TABLE 14 CONTINUED

NAME	AREA (ha)	SIGNIFICANT FEATURES
27. Kenogami River Formation	2.83	- most complete known sequence of upper member of Kenogami River Formation.
28. Missinaibi Formation	1	- best exposure of the marine member of the interglacial Missinaibi Formation known in the Moose River Basin. - marine mollusc shells and a variety of micro fossils located in sand and silt.

Source Candidate earth science nature reserves Moosonee District. 1979. MNR unpublished report. n.p.

Riley, J.L. 1981. Checksheets candidate nature reserves Hudson Bay Lowlands. MNR unpublished report. n.p.

others, 28 Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest were identified as being representative of the diverse biological and geological landscape of the District. Many of these are considered by members of the scientific community to be significant at the national level.

The 28 identified ANSI's will be evaluated further during the next phases of district planning. As a result of this evaluation, nationally and provincially significant ANSI's may become nature reserve class parks or their values may be protected by some alternate management strategy. Further study may also refine the boundaries of these sites.

d. Conclusion

Statistics are scarce on current use and projected demand for provincial park opportunities in the District. The remote and unique nature of the District's parks will continue to draw tourists from Ontario and other parts of the world. It is felt that the existing parks and the proposed candidate parks can offer enough camping, canoeing and day-use opportunities to meet the needs of the local population and of visitors to the District to the year 2000.

The combination of existing parks (5), proposed candidate parks (5), and ANSI's (28) contain an array of unique and representative features that can provide a substantial contribution to the protection mandate of the provincial parks system of Ontario.

As is the case with provincial parks presently under legislation, existing aboriginal and Treaty rights will not be affected by future designation of an area as a provincial park. In addition, the potential for other existing uses to continue (e.g. mineral exploration, hunting, etc.) will be considered during subsequent phases of this land use planning exercise.

ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐢᐧᑫᐤ ᐅᑦ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ

ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᑌ ᐱᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐢᐧᑫᐤ ᐅᑦ ᐊᐢᑭᓂᐤ ᐁ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᒋᐠ, ᐁ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅᒋᐠ, ᐁ ᐸᒻᐸᓂᒋᐠ ᒋᒪᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐸᒻᐸᓂᒋᐠ ᐢᑭᑐᐠ ᓴᑯᒻ ᒪᑲ, ᐅᐅ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᒧᓇ ᐃᓇᑐ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᐧᐃᐣ ᐃᔑ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊ, ᐅᐅ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᐸᐢᑭ ᐱᑯ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐢᐧᑫᐤ ᐅᑦ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓂᐱᐃ ᐁ ᒥᓇᐧᐊᒋᐦᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᐃᐧᑕᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐁ ᐸᒻᐸᓂᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓇᐢᐱᒡ ᑭᐢᑕᐸᑕᐣ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒋ.

ᓂᐢᐟ ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᑲ ᒥᓴᑭ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐢᐧᑫᐧᐊᐢᑭᔭ ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᒪ ᐁ ᓇᑕᒥᓇᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᓂᐧᐊᐠ, ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᐁ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᐃᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐁᑲ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᐧᐃᐣ ᐁ ᐱᓇᐸᑕᑭ ᒧᓇ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒋ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᑭᒋ ᒪᒥᑐᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐯᔓᒡ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᐱᓂᐠ.

ᑕᐧᐯ ᐧᐃᓇ, ᓯᐱᔭ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐁᐧᑲᓂ ᐱᒻᐱᒋᑫᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᐁ ᐊᑐᑕᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ, ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᑕᑯᔑᑭᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᑭᑐᑌᒋᐠ ᐅᑌ, ᐊᓄᒡ ᑲ ᑭᔑᑲᐠ, ᐅᐅ ᓯᐱᔭ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᐸᐧᑲᐣᑕᐤ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᒪᒥᐧᑐᐣᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐁ ᐸᒻᐸᓂᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ, ᓂᔭᓇᑐᐤ ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᐧᐊᑲᓂ-

ᐧᐊᐠ ᒋᒪᓐ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᔑᒼ ᐧᐊᓴᐅᐠ, ᐧᐁᓂᐢᐠ, ᓴᑦᑐᓐ, ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᑐᐠ, ᐊᓪᐸᓂ, ᒥᓯᓇᐱ, ᒪᑕᑲᒥ ᓇᐢᑕ ᐊᐱᑎᐱᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᔾ.

ᐊᒥᐢᑯᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᒨᓇ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐧᐊ, ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒪᐸᓂᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐧᐊ ᓇᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒪᐸᓂᐟ ᐢᑭᑐ ᓇᐢᑕ ᓯᓄᒧᐱᐟ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ.

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4. CROWN LAND RECREATION

Natives in the District use Crown land for fishing, hunting, boating and snowmobiling; however, these activities are not traditionally considered recreation. Such activities are a part of a life style and the use of Crown land and water for food or as a means of transport are important to the District's population.

The two most widespread uses of Crown land are for hunting and fishing (as was shown in the fisheries and wildlife sections of this document). Recreational activities other than hunting and fishing are relatively unregulated and tend to be concentrated in areas close to the communities.

Crown land is accessible only by air, railway and water. Activities include camping, canoeing and a limited amount of picnicking, swimming and crosscountry skiing. Normally these latter activities occur close to the population centres of the District. The somewhat specialized activity of wildlife viewing may gain popularity in the future, given the unique species available across the District (polar bears, snow geese and caribou).

Historically, the rivers of the District were the transportation network for the movement of goods, services and people in and out of the area. Today, these rivers also provide a focus for the recreational enjoyment of the public. The eight major canoe routes in the District include the Severn, Winisk, Sutton, Attawapiskat, Albany, Missinaibi, Mattagami and Abitibi rivers.

The Ministry of Natural Resources does not maintain any access points, hiking trails or snowmobile trails in the District.

ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᐸᒼᐸᓂᒋᐠ ᒪᐣᑌᐧᐊᐠ

ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᐸᒼᐸᓂᒋᐠ ᒪᐣᑌᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᑌ ᒧᓯᓂᐠ ᐅᒋ ᑭᒋᐸᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐧᑲᐠᑎᐣ ᐅᑕᐸᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐅᐸᐅᐧᐊᐠ ᐣᑎᒥᐣᐢ ᐃᔑ, ᐯᔭᐠ ᑭᔑᑲᐤ ᐁ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᒋᐠ ᐅᑕᐸᓂᐠ ᐁ ᓇᐳᐸᓂᒋᐠ, ᐳᓚᕒ ᐯᕒ ᐁᐢᐠᑉᑌᐢ, ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐤ ᐧᑲᐠᑎᐣ ᐅᒋ ᐱᓂᐢ ᒧᓯᓂ ᒣᐧᑲ ᓂᐱᐣ ᐁ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᐃᒋᐠ ᒪᐣᑌᐧᐊᐠ ᒧᓯᓂᐠ - ᓀᐢᑕ ᒧᐢ ᐸᐠᑦᑎ ᙮

ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᒧᐧᐊᐱᒋᐠ ᒪᒪᐢᑲᓯᓇᐧᒪᐠ ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᐠ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐁ ᒥᐧᓀᓂᑕᑭᐠ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑕᒥᓇᐅᒋᐠ ᓂᐢᑲ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᐠ, ᐁ ᓄᑕᒣᔨᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐸᐸᒥᐢᑲᒋᐠ, ᐃᑕᐧᐊᐠ 14 ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᑎᐱᓇᐧᐁᐧᐃᓯᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐧᑕᒋᐠ ᑯᐢ ᑲᒼᐢ ᐊᔑᒡ ᒪᑲ ᓂᐧᐢᐢ ᑲᒼᐸ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᒋᐠ ᐁ ᓄᑕᒣᔨᒋᐠ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ, ᓀᐅ ᒪᑲ ᑉᑐᐯᐣᒐᑦ ᐊᐢᑭᔭ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐁᑯᒣᓂᐤ ᒪᑲ ᓇᐢᐱᒡ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᐧᐊᐠ ᒪᐣᑌᐧᐊᐠ ᙮

ᐊᓄᒋᑫ ᑲ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᒉᒼᐢ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑦᓯᐣ ᐯᐢ ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᐸᒼᐸᓂᒋᐠ ᒪᐣᑌᐧᐊᐠ ᐅ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐧᐊ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐃᓂᐧᐁᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᑭ ᐊᐸᐊᐧᒪᐠ ᐧᐊᐱᓯᓂᐤ ᒧᐢ ᐸᐠᑦᑎ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲᑕ ᒥᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇᐠ ᓂᐢᑲ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᓂᐸᐊᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᒧᐧᔨᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᐸᐸᒥᐢᑲᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᓄᑕᒣᔨᒋᐠ ᙮

ᐁ ᑭᔑᐸᓂᐠ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐳᓚᕒ ᐯᕒ ᐁᐢᐠᑉᑌᐢ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᐣᑎᔭᐣ ᑯᐢ ᑲᒼᑉᐢ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᒪ ᐱᑯ ᑲ ᐯᔭᐧᑲᐠ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᑌ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᒣᓂᐤ ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᑲ ᒋᑲᔪᐣᑕᑭᐠ ᒪᐣᑌᐧᐊᐠ ᐧᐊᓇᐤ ᑲ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᒋᐠ ᐧᐊᐧᐊᒡ ᐃᑐᑉ ᐊᑲᒥ ᑭᒋᑲᒥᐠ ᙮

ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᑭᐢᑕᐸᑕᐠ ᑲ ᒥᓯᑌᐸᓂᐠ ᒪᐣᑌᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᑦ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ, ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐧᐁᐣᑕᑭᐠ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ, ᐳᓚᕒ ᐯᕒ ᑉᑐᐯᐣᒐᑦ ᐸᕒᐠ

ᐊᔑᐠ ᒪᓀ ᒥᑫᐧᑕᐸᒃ ᐧᓴᓂᐯᑯᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇᒃ ᐁ ᓇᐱᐹᓂᓂᒃ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᑭᒃ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᑯᐧᐃ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᒃ ᓅᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐋᐸᑕᑭᒃ ᐁ ᐯᔮᐧᑲᓂᓂᒃ ᐅᑕ ᐅᓐᑌᑎᐹ, ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᔦᐱᔮ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐸᐸᒥᐢᑲᒋᒃ ᓅᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᓇᑕᐙᐢᑭᒃ, ᐊᓂᐧᐋᒃ ᒪᑲ ᑕᐧᑲᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᑕᐱᐢᑯᒡ ᑭᒋ ᐸᐸ ᓭᑑᑎᒋᒃ ᒪᓐᑕᐧᐋᒃ ᓅᐢᑕ ᐚᐧᐙᔑᑎ ᑲᑕ ᐧᓴᒋᐃᑯᐧᐋᒃ ᓵᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᐱᓇᒍ ᐧᐁᓄᑎᓱᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓂᓂᑭ ᐋᐢᑭᒃ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᓂᐸᐋᒋᒃ ᒪᐢᑫᑯᐢ ᓅᐢᑕ ᐯᔮᐧᑲᐸᒃ ᐁ ᓇᐃᐸᓂᐃᑯᒋᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅᒋᒃ.

K:tourism

Tourists travelling to the area must depart from Cochrane by train or depart from Timmins by plane, since no highways connect the Moosonee District to southern Ontario. The Polar Bear Express, the imaginatively named excursion train from Cochrane to Moosonee, is of provincial significance to commercial tourism. In the period from 1975 to 1983, there was an average of 21,368 travellers annually.

The attractions of the train ride on the Polar Bear Express - aside from the excitement of the train ride itself - are: the history of the area, the "accomplishment" of being this far north, seeing James Bay (the only place in Ontario to see salt water and tidewater) and the general benefit of "getting away from it all". For the most part, travellers on the one-day excursion stay over-night at Cochrane rather than at Moosonee owing to the limited accommodation in the Moosonee-Moose Factory area. Accommodation facilities operate at full capacity during the summer months.

Other activities attracting tourists to the more northern parts of the District are fall goose hunting, sport fishing and canoeing. There are 14 Native owned and operated goose camps, as well as seven sport fishing camps in the District. The Ontario Northland Railway operates the Hannah

Bay Goose Camp on the Harricanaw River. The four provincial parks in the District also make a significant contribution to tourism in the District.

A recently formed James and Hudson Bays Tourist Outfitters and Guides Association has opened an office at Moose Factory and will provide services to goose and moose hunters as well as canoeists and fishermen.

The current use of the Polar Bear Express and the Cree Indian goose camps indicates that the unique resources of the District are a major attraction to tourists from as far away as Europe.

There is potential to expand the tourist industry, while maintaining the resources of the District. Polar Bear Provincial Park as well as most of the coastal area offers an opportunity for wilderness use and wildlife viewing unique in Ontario. The District's rivers offer further opportunities for canoeing and fishing. Additional potential exists to both expand and further support the Native economy based on the presence of a world class trout fishery and unique hunting opportunities.

ᐁ ᐯᔭᑕᑭ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐁ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓂᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑲᐯᔑᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧᑲ ᙮

ᐁ ᓐᑕᐧᐃ ᑕᔑᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐧᐊᐢᑲᐃᑲᓂᔑᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐯᔭᑕᑭ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓂᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑲᐯᔑᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧᑲ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᐱᓇᐸᑎᓱᐧᐃᓐ ᒧᓇ ᓇᐢᐱᒡ ᐯᔪᓇᐧᑲᓐ ᐱᓂᐢ ᐊᓄᒡ, ᐁᐧᑲᓂ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐁᒋ ᐃᑭᒃ ᐁᑲ ᐁ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐤ ᓂᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᓂᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑫ ᑭ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᒋᑲᑌᒃ, ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓐ, ᓭᑯᒡ, ᐁᐱᓭᔑᒃ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐯᔭᑕᑭ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓂᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐧᐊᐢᑲᐃᑲᓂᓭ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᑯ ᐅᒋ ᐅᑕ ᑲ ᑕᔑᑫᒋᒃ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᒃ ᙮

L: private hunt and fish camps

Cottaging (private hunt and fish camps) development has been minimal to date. This is due to the lack of access and lack of suitable lakes and shoreline for development. There is a small demand for private hunt and fish camps for local residents.

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ᒪᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᓇ ᓄᔅᑕ ᔑᑭᒥᐧᐁᐧᐃᓇ

ᑲ ᓂᑲᓇᔅᑌᑭ

ᐊᔅᑭᐧᐃ ᓄᔅᑕ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐧᐃ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᐃᑐᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᐯᔪᐧᑫᑭᓇᐧᑲᐧᓇ , ᐅᑌ ᑉᑐᐯᓐᔅ ᐅᓐᑌᑎᐅᒃ , ᐊᑎᒡ ᐅᐅ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᔅᑲᒥᐧᑲ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐧᐊᒋᒋᑲᓗ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᓇᐃᐸᓂᐃᑯᐧᐃᓐ ᐁᑲ ᒥᓇ ᐧᐊᐸᔅ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭ , ᑯᑕᑭᒃ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐃᓇ, ᐯᔪᐧᑲᓐ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐃᓇᑕᒧᒪᑲᒃ ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᐃᑕ ᔑᑭᒥᐧᐁᐧᐃᓐ ᑫ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᑭᐸᓐ ᐅᒪ ᐁ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑲ ᒪᔅᑲᐧᐃᓯᒪᑲᒃ ᑫ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑕᒃ , ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐅᒋ ᓐᑕᐧᐁᓐᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᐧᑲᔪᔅᒃ ᑭᒋ ᒪᒥᑐᓄᓂᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐊᔅᑭᐧᐃ ᑫᐧᑲᓗ ᓄᔅᑕ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᐃᑐᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᑌ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐃᑕᔪᒃ , ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᓄᔅᑕ ᐁ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᐧᐊᐧᐊᔅᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᓄᔅᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐧᐊᒋᒋᑲᓂ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᐱᑕᒪ ᐧᑲᔪᔅᒃ ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᒥᑐᓄᓂᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐊᔅᑭ ᐊᔅᑲᐤ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐅᒋ , ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐃᑭᓐ ᒋ ᒥᔅᒃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᓂᑲᓐ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑲᑕ, ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ ᑯᑕᑭᔪ ᒪᑲ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ ᐧᑲᔪᔅᒃ ᑭᒋ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓐᑕᐧᐁᓐᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᓄᔅᑕ ᒪᑲ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᔅᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ ᓐᑕᐧᐁᓐᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᐧᑲᔪᔅᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᙮

IV DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRAINTS

A:introduction

In many respects, the physical and social environment of the District is unique to the province of Ontario. In some cases this environment provides significant opportunities which cannot be provided elsewhere. In

other cases, this same environment poses a constraint to the types of planning options which may be available. The land use guidelines for the District must consider the existing physical and social environment, the development plans and controls which are in place and the significant developments which have been considered from time to time for the area. Possible large scale developments in the future will in part take direction from the Moosonee District Land Use Guidelines. In other cases, further study will be required and the Moosonee District Land Use Guidelines will need amending.

ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᔭᒃ ᐁ
ᒪᒥᑐᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᓀᔥᑕ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐧᐁᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ.

ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᐊᑎᑦ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᔭᒃ ᑫ ᒪᒥᑐᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᐧᑲᐸᓐ ᑲ ᒪᒥᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᒧᐃᐧᐁᒪᑲᑭ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᔥᑲᒥᒃ, ᐁ ᓇᐧᐃᓇᐧᑲᒃ ᐅᑎ ᐅᑌ, ᑲ ᑭᔥᑌᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐅᑌ ᑉᑐᐧᐯᓐᔥ, ᐁᐧᑲᓂᒪ ᐯᔭᒃ ᑲ ᒪᐧᐊᒋ ᒥᓴᒃ ᑲ ᒪᔥᑲᐧᐃᓯᒪᑲᒃ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᓂᒃ, ᒧᓇ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᑫ ᑭ ᒥᓄ ᐊᐸᑕᑭ ᒣᔥᑲᓇᐧᐊ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓀᔥᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᒐᑲᐧᐊᔑᔑᒋᒃ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᒪᒥᓴᓂᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᐱᓇ ᐧᐱᓂᐯᑯᒃ, ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᑐᒋᑫᒪᑲᓐ ᐁ ᐃᔥᐸᑭᑌᒃ ᐱᒐᐱᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᓀᔥᑕ ᐊᑐᔥᑫᐧᐃᓐ ᒥᔥᑕᐃ ᐃᔥᐸᓂᐤ ᓀᔥᑕ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐁ ᐃᔥᐱᒐᑭ ᐁ ᒐᑲᐧᐊᔑᔑᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᐧᐃᓐ ᓀᔥᑕ ᑭᔥᑭᓄᐊᒪᑫᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ.

ᐁ ᓇᔑᐸᓂᒃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ, ᐁ ᒪᓀᐸᓂᒃ ᐱᒥᒋᐧᐊᓂᐱᐃ, ᓀᔥᑕ ᐁ ᐅᔥᒥ ᒥᒐᑲᒥᒃ ᓀᔥᑕ ᐁ ᐸᐯᒋᑭᒃᑭ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑕᑲᓇ, ᑭᐯᓂᑕᒥᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᐁᑲ ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ ᐧᐃᐸᒡ ᐁ ᑭ ᑎᐱᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭ, ᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒪᑲ, ᐁ ᐧᐸᔥᑕᐧᐃ ᑎᒃᑭᑌᒃ, ᐁ ᐊᐧᑲᑎᒃ ᐊᔥᑭᐃ ᓀᔥᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᒪᔥᐧᑲᒥᐧᐊᒃ ᑭᔑᐱᐸᓂᐤ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᓀᔥᑕ ᐁ ᐧᐊᔥᑲᐃᑲᓂᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᔥᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᒣᔥᑲᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ, ᐅᐅ ᒪᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑭᒃ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐊᔥᑭᐃ ᑭᒋ ᐱᑯᐱᒋᑫᒪᑲᒃ ᐧᐊᑭᒡ ᓀᔥᑕ ᑭᒋ ᓂᔑᐧᐊᓇᒋᒋᑫᒪᑲᒃ ᒣᐧᑲᒡ ᐅᒪ ᐁ ᐊᐧᑲᑎᒃ ᐊᔥᑭᐃ.

ᐧᑲᓂ ᐯᔭᐧᑲᐣ ᐅᐅ ᐊᐢᑭᔭ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᑭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓂᑕ:ᐃᑭᑕᑲᓇ ᑲ ᓄᐧᑲᑭ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᒪᑲᐣ ᓄᓇᑲᐤ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᔑᔑᐧᐃ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᔑᓇᐧᐃᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᔑᐨ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᓇᐃᐸᓂᐃᐧᐁᒪᑲᐣ ᐱᐳᓂ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᒼᐱᒋᐧᐃᐣ᙮

ᐁ ᐊᓇᑲᐢᑲᐠ ᐁ ᐅᓴᒥ ᑯᓯᐧᑲᐠ ᐁ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑎᐸᐊᐢᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᒧᓇᐃ ᓯᓂᔭᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ, ᐯᔭᐧᑲᐣ ᐁ ᐅᓴᒥ ᑯᓯᐧᑲᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐯᔭᐠ ᐁ ᒥᓴᐠ ᑲ ᑲᐢᑲᑕᑎᐠ ᐃᓄᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐅᑌ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᐠ ᐊᒣᕆᑲ ᙮

ᐁᑎ ᑎᑭᑌᐠ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᔕᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᐊᔑᐨ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ, ᐁᐧᑲᓂ ᐊᐢᑲᐤ ᐧᐁᒋ ᓂᐢᑭᐳᑌᑭ ᐊᑎᐟ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᔕ, ᐅᑌ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᐠ, ᐅᐅ ᒪᑲ ᓯᐱᔭ ᐊᔑᐨ ᐃᑕᐸᑕᐧᓇ ᐁ ᐱᒼᐱᒋᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐁ ᓂᐱᐠ ᙮

ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐣ ᐁ ᒥᒪᑲᒥᐠ ᓂᐱᐃ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᑭ; ᔕᑯᐨ ᒪᑲ, ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᒋ ᐧᐁᓴ ᐁ ᐸᐧᑲᔑᑭ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ, ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᐅᓴᒥ ᐸᐧᑲᐠ ᑭ ᐃᑭᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐧᑲᑎᐠ ᐊᑕᒥᐠ ᒥᒣᐟ ᐅᐅ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᐤ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓂᐱᒋᐠ ᓇᒣᓴᐠ ᐁ ᐱᐳᓂᓂᐠ, ᐁ ᐸᐧᑲᐠ ᓯᐱᐃ ᑐᒋᑫᒪᑲᐣ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐧᑌᐅᒪᑲᑭ ᑲ ᒥᓇᒪᑲᑭ ᓂᐱᐠ ᑲ ᐧᑌᐅᒪᑲᑭ, ᓯᐱᔭ ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᑭᒋ ᐱᑐᔑᓇᐧᑲᑭ ᑫ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᓂᐧᐊᐠ, ᐁ ᐸᐸᒥᐢᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ, ᐁ ᐸᒼᐸᓂᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᒋᒪᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᐧᐊᓇᐧᐃᑎᒥᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐃᔑᓇᐧᐃᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᙮

ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓯᐱᔭ, ᑭ ᒥᐢᑭᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᐁ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᒣᐟᑭᕆ ᐱᒋᐳᐧᐃᐣ ᑲ ᐃᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᒣᐟᑭᕆ ᑲ ᐃᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᒥᔕᐤ ᐃᐢᐱᐢ 0.5 ᐸᐢᑭ ᐯᔭᐠ ᒥᓚᔭᐣ ᒪᐧᐊᐨ

ᑲ ᒥᔨᑭᑎᐨ ᓇᒣᐢ, ᑐᑕᑯᐧᐊᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᒥᓄ ᒥᒋᓯᒋᐠ, ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔨᓇᐧᑲᐣ ᐁ ᐯᓂᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᑲᐧᑫ ᓂᐸᐃᐨ ᐅᑲᐤ ᓄᐢᑕ ᑭᐱᒥᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᓂᐸᐃᐨ ᓇᒣᐤ ᐊᐣᑌ ᒧᓯᓂᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᐠ᙮

B:environmental considerations

There are a number of environmental considerations which pose constraints to development in the District. The remote location of the District, with respect to the remainder of the province, is one of the largest constraints to development. There are no all-weather roads accessing the District and the small population is spread over a very large area in small coastal communities. This has resulted in high transportation and service costs and to some extent the lower employment, income and education levels in the area.

This same remoteness has also resulted in an unique life style for many of the regions people, vast areas of undisturbed landscape and a major potential for further benefits from the fish and wildlife values.

Low relief, poor surface drainage, high water table and very slow vegetative growth, poses a further constraint to development. In addition, late melting, seasonally frozen ground and permafrost are limitations to the construction of buildings and community roads. These factors all combine to make the Lowland very sensitive to surface damage during the frost-free period.

These same landforms and vegetation features support unique wildlife species and habitat and also make the Lowland especially suited to winter land travel.

Extensive organic overburden limits growth and engineering options and impedes exploration and prospecting for minerals. This same overburden contains one of the largest peat resources on the continent.

Differential melting, combined with a lack of topographic relief has historically caused flooding in some coastal communities. These rivers also serve as major transportation corridors in the summer.

Superficially the District appears to have a large water recreation resource; however, its potential is limited due to the shallowness of most waterbodies. This shallowness may permit freezing to the bottom in many waterbodies and result in winter killed fish. Shallowness poses a limitation on the number of sites suitable for float plane landing. The rivers in contrast seem to support the greatest potential for fishing, canoeing, boating and other outdoor activities.

Waterbodies, with a high level of naturally occurring (background) mercury, have been identified. Mercury levels, greater than 0.5 parts per million in larger size fish, make them unsuitable for unlimited consumption. This has resulted in the cancellation of commercial walleye fishing and restriction of commercial sturgeon fishing in the Moose River.

ᐁ ᐃᒋ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒥᑫᐧᐃᓇ

ᐊᑎᑦ ᑎᐯᓂᒥᑫᐧᐃ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ, ᑉᑐᐯᓐᒪᑦ ᓄᐦᑕ ᐯᑌᒉᑦ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒥᑫᐧᐃ ᐊᑐᐦᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᓄᐦᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑲᑕ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᑫ ᐃᒋ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒥᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐦᑲᒥᒃ ᓂᑲᓐ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᒧᓯᓂ ᑲ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐧᑕᒥᒃ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑎᐯᓐᑕᐧᒪᒃ ᐁ ᑭ ᑭᒋᑕᒥᒃ ᐁ ᐅᓇᐦᑕᒥᒃ ᐅᓇᔓᐧᐁᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐃᒋ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᓂᓂᒃ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒥᑫᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᒃ ᓄᐦᑕ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒥᑕᓂᐧᐊᓂᓂᑭ ᐁ ᐅᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᓂᓂᑭ ᐧᐊᐦᑲᐃᑲᓇ ᓄᐦᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔪ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᒧᓯᓂᒃ, ᑲᐧᑫᒥᑫᒧᐧᐃᓇ ᑎᐯᓐᒥᑫᐧᐃ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒥᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᒋᒡ ᐁ ᐅᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ 56 ᑲ ᐊᐸᑕᑭ ᐊᐦᑭᔪ ᑫ ᐃᒋ ᐅᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐧᐊᐦᑲᐃᑲᓐ (1934), ᐁ ᑕᐱ ᐅᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓄᐦᑕ ᐁ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᒃ ᓄᐦᑕ ᓄᑲᐤ ᒧᓯᓂ ᑲ ᐃᒋ ᐧᑌᐅᒪᑲᒃ ᑲ ᒥᓇᒪᑲᒃ (1936-1937).

ᐅᐦᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓐ ᓴᓐᑕᔅ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐯᔭᑯᑌᐧᐃᓯᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᒥᐃᑯᐧᐃ ᓴᓐᑕᔅ ᑲᑕ ᑭᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ 1935 ᓀᐦᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑲᑕ ᐅᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᒧᓯᓂ ᑲ ᐃᐦᐸᒃ ᑭᐦᑭᓄᐊᒪᑐᐧᐃᑲᒥᒃ 1935 ᓀᐦᑕ 1936 ᐱᐳᓐ ᙮

ᐊᒥᐦᑯᑭᒫᐤ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᑯᓯᐤ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᑦ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᐄᓇᑐ ᐧᐃᒥᐃᑯᓯᐧᐃ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᐧᐃ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒥᑫᐧᐃᓇ, ᐅᐅ ᒪᑲ ᑎᐯᓂᒥᑫᐧᐃ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒥᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᒋᒥᐸᓂᐧᐊ : ᐱᓀᓯᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᐃᒥᒃ, ᐊᔨᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᒥᒃ, ᓄᑕᒣᓴᐧᐃᓐ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᒥᒃ, ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐦᑲᒥᒃ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᒋᒋ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐦᑲᒥᑯᐧᐃ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᒥᒃ, ᓂᐱᓂᐤ ᑉᑐᐯᓐᒐᑦ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒥᑫᐧᐃᓐ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᒥᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐁ ᑕᐱ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᑕᑭᒃ ᐳᓚᔅ ᐯᔅ ᑉᑐᐯᓐᒐᑦ ᐸᔅᒃ ᒪᐦᑕᔅ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒥᑫᐧᐃᓐ, ᐃᐦᐱ ᒪᑲ ᑭᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑫ, ᐅᒪ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᐦᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒥᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᐦᑭᓄᐧᐊᒥᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐧᑲᔭᐦᒃ ᑲᑕ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐊᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐊᓭᐦᑲᐧᐃᑕᓂᐧᐊᓂᓂᒃ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᓂᑲᓐ ᐃᑌᑫ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᓇᓇᑲᒥᑕᐧᐃ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒥᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᙮

ᐯᑌᕋᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐦᑭᔭ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇ ᐯᑌᕋᑦ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓇᒃ, ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒥᑫᐧᐃ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᐅ ᐅᒋ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐦᑭᔭ ᐊᒋᒡ ᐳᐅ ᑭᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᑭ ᓂᐱᐃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᐦᐧᑲ ᑲ ᐃᒋ ᐃᐦᐸᓂᒃ ᐧᐃᒣᑲᐳᐃ ᒧᐦ ᐸᒃᑦᑎ ᒥᓂᐦᑎᑯᒃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐸᔅᑦ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᒃ, ᑭᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᒃ ᓂᐱᐃ ᑫ ᐃᒋ ᓐᑕᐧᐁᓐᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᒋ ᑲᒋᒥᐧᐊᓐ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐦᑲᑐᒃ, ᐊᒋᒡ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐁᓂᐦᑭᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᓀᐦᑕ ᐃᑌᓐᒥᑲᑌᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐅᐅ ᑐᐧᐃ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᙮

C: development controls

1. MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLANS

In the 1960's the former Department of Lands and Forests undertook to zone Crown land for different types of recreational use and disposition. A local advisory committee on recreational land use planning designated areas into the following zoning categories: "open" (available for disposition), "deferred" (not open due to potential flooding or fire hazard) or "closed" (reserved for public use). This previous zoning will be replaced by the approved Moosonee District Land Use Guidelines.

The Ministry of Natural Resources prepares various resource management plans for specific areas where intensive management of resources is required to meet certain objectives. Such management plans in the District will include: a Waterfowl Management Plan, a District Fur Management Plan, a District Fisheries Management Plan, a Tidewater Provincial Park Management Plan, a District Wildlife Plan, and a review of the Polar Bear Park Master Plan. When completed, the Moosonee District Land Use Guidelines will provide direction for the preparation of all resources management plans.

2. MUNICIPAL PLANNING CONTROL

The Moosonee Development Area Board administers a comprehensive zoning bylaw for an unorganized area in, and immediately adjacent to, Moosonee. This bylaw regulates land use and the character, location and use of buildings and structures. There is no other municipal planning control in the District. Proposed municipal development includes the building of 56 serviced residential lots (1984) and upgrading and paving of the airport and principal streets in the community (1986-1987). A new community center and family resource center will be completed in 1985 and an expansion of the Moosonee High School (Northern Lights Secondary School) is planned for 1985 and 1986.

3. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Federal Indian Reserve lands are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and local Band Councils. Development projects on these reserve lands include the upgrading of water supplies for the communities of Kashechewan, Moose Factory, Fort Albany, and Attawapiskat, as well as sewer projects for the Moose Factory Island and Fort Albany communities. In addition, the relocation of the village of Winisk is being considered.

ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᐧᐃᓇ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᓇ

1. ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᐧᐃᓇ ᓂᐱᐃ ᑲ ᒪᔥᑲᐧᐃᓯᒪᑲᒃ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᐣ

ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐ ᑭ ᐧᐃᑕᐧᒪᒃ ᒃᑌ ᑯᐢ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑌᓂᓯᐣ ᐁᑯᑌᓂ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᑭᐸᐣ ᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐊᐃᑦᑐ ᐁᓄᒃᑦᑎᒃ ᑲ ᒪᔥᑲᐧᐃᓯᒪᑲᒃ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᒋᑲᐣ ᒣᐧᑲᒡ ᐅᐅ ᐱᐳᐧᓇ 1932 ᐱᓂᔥ 1994. ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐ ᐃᑌᐣᑕᐧᒪᒃ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ ᓯᐱᐃ ᐁ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐢᑕᐸᑕᒃ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐃᑭᑭᐸᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑲ ᒪᔥᑲᐧᐃᓯᒪᑲᒃ ᓂᑲᐣ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑫ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᐣᑕᐧᑲᑭᐸᐣ᙮

2. ᐅᓇᑯᐧᐊᓇ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᐧᐃᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐧᐃᔥᑲᒐᓂᔥᑯᑌᐤ ᐁ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᒃ᙮

ᐅᓇᑯᐧᐊᓇ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐ ᐊᓄᒋᑫ ᑭ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑭᒃ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᐧᐃᔥᑲᒐᓂᔥᑯᑌᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᒃ ᐅᓇᑯᐧᐊᓇ ᐁ ᐃᔥᑯᑌᐧᐃᓂᑲᑌᒃ ᑲ ᒪᔥᑲᐧᐃᓯᒪᑲᒃ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᔥᑯᑌᐤ, ᐧᐃᔥᑲᒐᓂᔥᑯᑌᐤ ᐁ ᑭ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᒃ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᔕᐧᐊᓄᒃ ᒧᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐳᓇᑯᐧᐊᓇ ᓯᐱᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐧᐊᐸᐢ 130 ᒥᓚᔭᐣ ᑕᐣᐢ ᐅᒪ ᐧᐃᔥᑲᒐᓂᔥᑯᑌᐤ, ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐁ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᒃ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒧᓇ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐧᐁᒋ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᒃ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᒪᔥᑲᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔥᑯᑌᐤ, ᒥᓇ ᒪᑲ

ᐱᑐᔅ ᐁ ᐃᑕᐸᒥᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᒪ ᐧᐃᔅᑲᒐᓂᔅᑯᑌᐤ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐱᑯ ᙮

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3. ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᓇᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᑉᑐᐯᓐᒐᑦ ᐅᒐᐸᓂᔑᔑ ᒣᔅᑲᓇᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᒧᓯᓂᒃ 1975, ᑲ ᑎᐯᓂᑕᒃ ᐱᒻᐱᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᓀᔅᑕ ᐊᔭᓱᐧᐃ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᑐᐧᐃᓐ (MTC) ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐧᐊᒃ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐃᑭᑭᐸᓐ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒣᔅᑲᓇᐤ, ᑭᒋ ᒣᔅᑲᓇᐤ ᐊᐃᐧᐁ ᑲ ᐃᒋᑲᑌᒃ 11 ᑲ ᐱᑕᓯᓇᑌᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᒧᓯᓂ, ᓂᔭᓇᓐ ᒣᒥᔅᑯᒡ ᐁ ᑭᔅᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᒣᔅᑲᓇᐧᐊ, ᐊᔑᒡ ᐊᓄᒋᑫ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᐃ ᐅᓂᑲᐸᐧᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᒪ ᑎᑐᓪ ᓴᑲᐃᑲᓐ ᑭᒋ ᒣᔅᑲᓇᐤ ᐧᑲᒃᓚᓐ ᐃᑌᑫ, ᒧᓇ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐊᐸᔅ ᐃᑭᓐ ᑕᓀᔑ ᑭᔑᑲᒃ ᒋ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐅᐅ ᒣᔅᑲᓇᐧᐊ ᑭᒋ ᓇᒃᑭᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐯᓱᒡ ᒧᓯᓂᒃ

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4. ᑲ ᓂᔑᐧᐊᓇᑕᒃ ᒪᔅᑯᔑᐧᐃ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ ᐅᑦᑎᓂᑲᑌᐤ ᒪᔅᑲᐧᐃᓯᐧᐃ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐧᐃᓐ

ᐅᑕ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᔭᐧᐊᒃ ᐧᐊᐸᔅ 30 ᐱᓪᓴᓐᑦ ᐊᔅᑭᒃ ᐁ ᑭ ᒪᓇᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐅᐅ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ ᓂᔑᐧᐊᓇᑕᑭ ᐱᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓂᑲᑌᒃ, ᒪᐧᐊᒡ ᑲ ᒥᓴᒃ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᑲ ᑭᔅᑕᐸᑕᒃ ᐅᑕ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐱᑦ ᑲ ᐃᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᒃ ᐅᓐᑌᑎᐅ ᓀᔅᑕ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᒥᔅᑕᐃ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᐅᒪ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ᙮

ᐱᑦ ᑲ ᐃᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐅᑦᑎᓂᑲᑌᐤ ᐱᒥᐃ ᐱᐅᒡ ᑲ ᐃᒋᑲᑌᒃ, ᐊᔑᑎᓂᑲᑌᐤ ᐊᐸᐧᑲᓂᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᑭᓱᒋᑲᓂᒃ ᓇᐸᑲᑎᑯᒃ ᓀᔅᑕ ᒪᑲ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᒋᑲᑲᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐅᒪ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ᙮

ᐯᔭᒃ ᑲᒻᐸᓂ ᑐᑕᒻ ᐅᒣᓂᐤ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᒥᔅᑲᒃ ᐅᑕ ᒧᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᑌᑫᔅᑲᒥᒃ ᓂᔅᐧᑕᐸᒃ ᐃᑌᑫ - ᐯᓱᒡ ᒧᓯᓂ ᓀᔅᑕ ᒣᐧᑲᐸᔅ ᐊᓪᐸᓂ ᓯᐱᒃ, ᐊᓄᒡ ᒪᑲ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᑎᐱᑐᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐱᑯ ᒧᓇᐃᓱᓂᔭᓄᐧᐃᓐ᙮

5. POLAR GAS PROJECT

ᑭᔑᐸᓂᐤ ᐁ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐧᐸᒪᔑ " National Energy Board " ᑭᒋ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐸᐃᑉ ᓚᐃᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐱᒋᐸᓂᐠ ᓇᑎᕋᑦ ᑲᐢ ᐊᐣᑌ ᐅᒋ ᐊᐡᑎᐠ ᒥᓂᐢᑎᑯᐠ ᔕᐳ ᒧᓯᓂ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐊᓂᐢᑯᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᐁᐠᐢᓯᑎᐣᐠ ᑲᐢ ᐸᐃᑉ ᓚᐣ ᐯᓱᒡ ᒣᕋᑦᑎᐣ ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ, ᑭᔭᐱᒡ ᒪᑲ ᐅᒪ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᑭᔭᐱᒡ ᐧᐊᐧᐊᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᒋ ᐁᑲ ᐁ ᑫᒋᓇᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ, ᐁ ᒣᒥᐢᑯᒋᐸᓂᑭ ᐯᐱᑐᐢ ᐁ ᐊᐃᐢᐢᐸᓂᑭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᒪ ᑲᐢ ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᐣᑕᑯᓯᐤ ᓱᓂᔭᐣ, ᐅᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐃᑭᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐸᐢᑕᐧᐃᐸᓂᐠ ᑲᓇᑫ ᐱᓂᐢ ᐊᐱᑕᐧᐃᐸᓂᑫ 1930' ᐱᐳᐣ.

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6. ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᐧᐃᑲᐳᐃ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᒥᐧᓇᑲᒥᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ

ᐅᑕᓇᐠ ᐧᐃᓇ, ᐊᑎᑦ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᐧᐃᓇ ᑭ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᐯᐱᑐᐢ ᐁ ᐃᑕᑲᒥᑭ ᔕᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᓯᐱᐠ ᑲ ᐅᒋᒋᐧᐊᑭ ᐁ ᐯᒋ ᐃᔑᒋᐧᐊᑭ ᐅᑌ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᐠ, ᐅᐅ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᐧᐃᓇ ᑭ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᑭᒋ ᑲᓇᐧᐁᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐸᔦᑲᐳᐃ ᑲ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᐠ ᐁᓄᑦᑎᐠ ᐊᐃᑦᑐ ᐱᒻᐸᓂᒋᑲᐣ ᑲ ᒪᐢᑲᐧᐃᓯᒪᑲᐠ ᐊᐣᑌ ᑭᒋ ᐢᑲᐃᑲᓂᐠ, ᒣᐧᑲᒡ ᐅᒪ, ᐊᐱᔑᐢ ᒪᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐣ ᐅᐅ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᐧᐃᓇ ᑭᒋ ᓄᓯᓀᐃᑲᑌᑭ.

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7. ᐊᐧᑲᓇᓯᐧᐃ ᑲᐸᐧᐃᐣ ᒧᓯᓂᐠ

ᐧᐊᔦᐢ 1960 ᐁ ᐱᐳᐠ ᑭ ᐃᑌᐣᒋᑲᑌᐸᐣ ᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᐧᑲᓇᓯᐧᐃ ᑲᐸᐧᐃᐣ ᒧᓯᓂᐠ, ᐅᒪ ᐊᐧᑲᓇᓯᐧᐃ ᑲᐸᐧᐃᐣ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐊᓇᐢᑯᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭᐸᐣ ᒣᒻᐢ ᐯ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᔑᒡ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᐣᑌ ᑭᒋ ᐢᑲᐃᑲᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᑐᐱᐊᐣ ᐊᐧᑲᓇᓯᐧᐃ ᑲᐸᐧᐃᐣ, ᐱᐧᐊᐱᐢᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᓯᓂᐃ ᑭ ᐃᑌᓂᒋᑲᑌᐸᐣ ᐁᐧᑲᓂᒪ ᑭᒋ ᐳᓯᑕᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᔕᑯᒡ ᒪᑲ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᓇ ᑕᐱᐢᑯᒡ ᐊᐧᐊ ᑕᐧᒍᑲᓯᓂᐤ, ᐧᐃᐢᑲᒐᓂᐢᑯᑌᐤ, ᑲ ᓇᐸᑭᓯᑦ ᑲ ᐧᐊᐱᓯᑦ ᐊᓯᓂᐃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᔑᐢᑭᐃ ᑲᑕ ᐊᔑᑎᓇᑲᓂᐧᐃᐸᐣ; ᔕᑯᒡ

ᒪᑲ, ᒥᒋᑌᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᑲ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᑭ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐧᐃᓇ ᑕᐱᐢᑯᐨ ᐅᒪ ᐁ ᑭᑲᐯᑲᐠ ᑕᐱᑕᐧᐃᐱᑯᐤ, ᐁ ᐯᒋᒋᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓇᑭᐢᑲᐤ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᐠ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᐯᓯ ᓂᐱᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐸᑲᒥᐢᑲᑫᒪᑲᓐ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭᐸᓐ ᒧᓇ ᐅᒋ ᓇᐃᐸᓂᐤ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᙮

D:proposed development

1. ONTARIO HYDRO PROPOSED WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT

Ontario Hydro has identified two potential sites for hydroelectric power generation for the period 1982 to 1994. These sites and their potentials are shown in Table 15.

TABLE 15 HYDRAULIC DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

RIVER	SITE	HEAD (M)	OUTPUT (AVE.MW)
Moose	Grey Goose	24.3	74
Moose	Renison	24.3	76

Source Hydraulic Development Review Program, 1980 Review Report #213-306, Hydraulic Studies and Development Department, Ontario Hydro, 1980.

The long term energy potential of the Albany, Attawapiskat, Winisk, and Severn rivers has been investigated by Ontario Hydro. Of all the major rivers, the Albany River has been considered to be the most important. Assuming development only of the lower portion of the Albany River and no new diversions or change to existing diversions, the average potential estimated output for the Albany River would be 1,000 megawatts. This represents approximately 53 percent of the estimated potential energy for these major rivers.

2. ONAKAWANA DEVELOPMENT LIMITED PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP A LIGNITE COAL DEPOSIT

Onakawana Development Limited and Ontario Hydro have recently completed a study on the feasibility of developing a lignite deposit at Onakawana to fire a thermal electric generator. The lignite deposit with reserves of about 190 million tonnes is located south of Moosonee on the Onakawana River.

At this time, utilization of Onakawana lignite for thermal electric power production does not appear economically feasible. Other possible uses for lignite are also being studied.

3. PROPOSED PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY TO MOOSONEE

In 1975, the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications studied the feasibility of building a raod to link Highway 11 and Moosonee. Five alternative routes were developed in the study. With the recent development of the Detour Lake Highway in the Cochrane District, all-weather road access is extending closer to Moosonee.

4. PEAT AS AN ENERGY SOURCE

Canada has approximately 30 percent of the world's reserve of peat. The largest source and potential of Canada's peat lies in Northern Ontario and the Moosonee District contains the majority of this potential.

Peat has various uses and has become the focus of new interest. It can be used as a solid fuel or as a liquid or gaseous fuel. It can be used in particle and insulation board and as horticultural peat. As a fuel, it has been found to be low in sulphur content and therefore desireable from the standpoint of reduced emissions from burning. One company currently has a permit for exploratory work in the District in three locations - near Moosonee and along the Albany River. Present work consists only of core sampling.

5. POLAR GAS PROJECT

There is currently an application before the National Energy Board to construct a pipeline to convey natural gas from the Arctic Islands which would pass through the District to link-up with an existing gas pipeline near Geraldton, Ontario. The timing of this proposal is presently in doubt due to uncertainties in demand, alternate delivery methods and massive financial requirements. This project will probably be delayed at least until the mid-1990's.

6. FRESH WATER DIVERSION PROPOSALS

In the past a series of proposals have been proposed for a large-scale diversion southward of rivers flowing to the north. These proposals have been designed to maintain fresh water supplies and hydroelectric power generation in the Great Lakes Basin. At present, there seems little likelihood that these schemes will be pursued.

7. SEAPORT AT MOOSONEE

It was believed at one time that a seaport could be developed at Moosonee. The port was considered as late as the 1960's to be an excellent location to ship iron ore from proposed mines in the James Bay area (e.g. Great Whale and Belcher Islands iron ore deposits). The presence of mineral deposits such as gypsum, lignite, limestone, and clay and the lumber resources were considered sufficient to support industrial and seaport development; however, environmental constraints such as the presence of tides, tidal flats and a short operating season posed serious constraints and development never took place.

ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᓄᐧᑲᑭ

ᑲ ᓂᑲᓇᔥᑌᒃ

ᐁ ᓇᓇᔥᑯᔥᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᐃᔥᐱ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᐁᔑ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᐅ ᐅᒋ ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐧᐃᓇ ᓇᐊᔥᑕᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇ ᓇᐃ ᓴᓂᑯᒃ ᐊᔥᑭᐃ ᓀᔥᑕ ᓂᐱᐃ, ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᒃ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᓇᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᔥᑕ ᑭᒋ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᔥᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᔥᑕ ᐁ ᑭᔥᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ ᓀᔥᑕ ᐁ ᐃᔑ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐧᑲᔭᔥᒃ ᓀᔥᑕ ᑭᒋ ᑕᐱᑕᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᒃ᙮

ᑭᒋ ᑭᔥᑕᐸᐸᑕᓐ ᐅᒪ ᐊᔥᑭᐃ ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᒃ ᑲ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᑭ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐧᐃᓇ, (e.g. ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐧᐃᓇ, ᐁ ᒪᔑᑕᒋᒃ ᐅ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᐧᐊᒃ). ᐁᑯᐅ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᒥᑐᓀᓂᑕᒥᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐅᐅ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᑲᑕ ᑲᐧᑫ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊ᙮

ᐅᐅ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᓄᐧᑲᑭ ᑭ ᐧᐃᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᐊᓄᒋᑫ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ, ᑭᒋ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᒋᒃ ᐅᑯ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᒋᐊᑲᓇᒃ, ᓀᔥᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᑕᐱ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐅᐅ ᐅᓀᓐᑕᒧᐧᐃᓇ, ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᑭᔭᐱᒡ ᐱᒪᐸᓂᐤ, ᐅᔥᑭ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᔥᑕ ᑲ ᓄᐧᑲᑭ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐧᐃᓇ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑕ ᐸᓯᑯᒪᑲᐧᓇ ᒣᐧᑲᒡ ᐅᐅ ᑲ ᓄᐧᑲᑭ ᒥᓇ ᒪᑲ ᐱᑐᔥ ᑲᑕ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᓐ᙮

V PROBLEMS AND ISSUES

A:introduction

Conflicts inevitably arise where a variety of demands for resources are placed on a limited amount of land and water. It is this situation which

makes it necessary to develop comprehensive land use guidelines to guide land and resource management in an efficient and equitable manner.

It is essential that a land use plan identify the local resource related problems (e.g. availability of resources, conflicts between user-groups). It is these concerns that the plan must attempt to address.

The following problems and issues were identified through previous planning exercises, personal contact with Ministry staff, and a review of local concerns. As the planning process continues, new problems and issues will arise while existing ones may receive different emphasis.

ᑲ ᑕᐧᐯᒪᑲᑭ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᓄᐧᑲᑭ

1. ᐣᑕᐧᐁᐣᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᑭᒥ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒥ ᐸᔭᑌ ᐧᐃᒥᑲᑌᑭ ᐅᐅ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᑭᒥ ᐧᐃᒥᐃᒥᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ (e.g. ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᒥ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᔑᐠ ᒪᑲ ᒥ ᐯᒥ ᑕᑯᔑᑭᐠ ᒪᐣᑌᐧᐊᐠ).

2. ᓂᔑᓇᐯ-ᐊᐢᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᐸᔭᑌ ᐧᐃᑕᑭᐠ 1977 ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐅᑎᓯᒥᐠ ᑭᒥ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᐃᑐᒥᐠ ᑦᑎᑎ No. 9 ᑲ ᐃᑕᓯᓇᓯᒥᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᐧᑌᒥᐠ ᐁ ᑎᐱᓇᐧᐁᐧᐃᓯᒥᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᓂᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐁᐢᐱᒐᓂᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᓂᐤ ᑲ ᑎᐯᓂᑕᒥᓂᒥ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒥ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᐃᑐᒥᐠ ᐁ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃᒥᐠ, ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ ᑲ ᑕᐧᑲᐯᑲᐢᑌᐠ ᓇᐢᐧᑫᐧᐊᔑᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᐣ 1932 ᐁᐱᐳᐠ ᐃᐧᑌᒪᑲᐣ ᑭᒥ ᑭᔑᐸᓂᐠ ᐅᒪ ᑎᐯᓂᒥᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᑎᐸᑫᐣᑕᑯᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᑭᒥ ᐅᑎᒥᐸᓂᐠ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᐣᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᒪᑲ ᑕᔑᓀ ᑭᒥ ᐱᒼᐸᓂᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃ ᐊᑭᑕᓯᐧᐃᐣ 9 ᑲ ᐃᑕᓯᓇᑌᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐱᓂᐢ ᐸᑎᒪ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᐊᑌᐣ ᑕᒍᐧᐃᓇ ᒍᐢᑭᐸᓂᐧᑲᐧᐁ, ᐁ ᓇᐢᑯᒍᑐᒥᑲᑌᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᑎᐱᑐᒥᑲᑌᐠ ᐱᒥ ᑲ ᒪᒪᐧᐃᑎᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᐠ ᑲᓀᑎᔭᐣ ᐅᓇᓭᐧᐁᐧᐃᐣ.

3. ᑲ ᑕᓯᑫᒋᐠ ᐅᑕ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᐣᑕᐧᒪᐠ ᑭᒋ ᒥᓴᐠ ᐃᑕᓭᐧᐁᐧᐃᐣ ᐁ ᐅᓀᐣᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐅᐅ ᐃᓇᑐ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐧᐃᓇ, ᑭᒋ ᐊᔭᐧᑲᒥ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ, ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐃᓯ ᑯᐢᑕᐧᒪᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇ ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᐊᔭᐸᑎᓱᓂᒋ ᐅᑌ ᐁᑲ ᐁ ᓂᓱᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᒥᓂᒋ ᑲ ᐃᓯ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᐣᑕᑭᐠ ᐅᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐢᑭᐧᐊᐠ ᒥᓱᑌ ᑲ ᐃᓯ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓂᓂᑭ ᐅᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐢᑭᐧᐊᐧᐊ, ᐅᑯ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑭ ᐸᔭᑌ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᐧᐁᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᒥᐢᑯᑭᒪᐧᐊ ᑲ ᐃᓯ ᒧᐢᑌᐸᓂᑕᑭᐠ ᒥᑐᓂ ᐁᓯ ᑲᐢᑭᑕᒋᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᑕᒋᐠ ᐅᐅ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᒋᐠ, ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᒪᑲ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓄᑕᒣᐢᐧᐃᓇ ᙮

4. ᑦᑎᑎ 3 ᑲ ᐃᑕᓱᓇᓱᒋᐠ ᐸᑭᑎᓀᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᓂᒋ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑕᓂᒋ, ᐁᐧᑲᓂ ᐁᓯ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᑕᑭᐠ, ᐁ ᑎᐱᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᒪ ᑎᐸᑫᐣᑕᑯᓱᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᓯᑌᐣᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐁ ᐃᓯ ᐱᒪᐸᓂᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐃᓯ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐧᐊᓂᐃᑫᐧᐊᐢᑭᐃ᙮

5. ᐃᓇᑐ ᐱᒪᒋᐃᑎᓱᐧᐃᐣ, ᓇᑭᐢᑲᐤ ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᒧᐧᐊᐱᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᐊᑕᐧᐁᒋᐠ ᐱᑯ ᐱᒣᓇᐠ ᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫ ᑲ ᑕᓯᑫᒋᐠ, ᑕᐱᐢᑯᐨ ᐅᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᐱᒪᐸᓂᐃᑎᓱᒋᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᒧᐢᑌᐸᓂᑕᐧᒪᐠ ᐊᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᑲᐸᐣ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᐠ, ᐁ ᐅᐢᑭ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐅᐅ ᐃᓇᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐅᑯ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᑲᑕ ᓇᐠᑭ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᒋᑕᐸᓂᐠ ᑫ ᐃᓯ ᓇᐃᐸᓂᐃᑯᓂᒋ ᒪᐣᑌᐧᐊ ᑲ ᐯᒋ ᒧᐧᐊᐱᓂᒋ ᙮

6. ᐊᑎᑦ ᓇᒣᐢ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᑯᐧᐃ ᐊᐧᐁᔭᓯᓴᐠ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑕᐣ ᐸᐢᑭ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᓯ ᑕᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᓴᑯᐨ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᐅᐢᒥ ᓂᐸᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐃᑭᐣ ᐧᒣᒋ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᓯ ᐃᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ (e.g. ᐊᓀ ᓀᐠ) ᐣᑕᐧᐁᐣᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐊᐧᐊᓱᑌ ᒋ ᒥᐧᓇᓯᑭᐸᐣ ᑭᒋ ᒥᓱᑌ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓄᑕᒣᐢᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᒋ ᓱᐠᑭᐸᓂᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐱᑕᐧᑲᐠ, ᒪᒪᐧᐃᐃᑐᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱ-

ᐸᓂᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑐᐧᐃᓐ᙮

7. ᐁᑲ ᐁ ᑕᐧᐯᔭᑫᓂᒥᒋᒃ ᐊᒥᐢᑯᑭᒪᐧᐊᒃ, ᐊᓂᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᒃ ᑭᔭᐱᒡ ᐁᐧᑲᓂ ᐁᑌᓐᑕᑭᒃ ᐅᒣᓂᐤ "ᐅᑦ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᐧᐃᓂ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐧᐊ" ᐁᑲ ᐁ ᑎᐱ ᓂᓯᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᒥᓂᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓇᑲᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᒥᓂᒋ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᒋ ᑎᐯᓂᒥᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᓐ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᒋ ᐳᓚᕐ ᐯᕐ ᑊᕈᕓᓐᒐᑦ ᐸᕐᒃ, ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓚᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᒃ ᓐᑕᐧᐁᓐᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᑭᒋ ᐸᔭᑌ ᐅᒋᐢᑕᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᑕᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒋ ᓂᑲᓐ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁᔑ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐧᐁᓂᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᓐ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐢᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ᙮

8. ᒣᕐᑭᕆ ᑲ ᐃᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᑲ ᐱᒋᐳᓂᑯᒪᑲᒃ ᐃᓇᑐ ᐱᒪᒋᐃᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ, ᓂᔑᐧᐊᓇᒋᐃᑯᐧᐊᒃ ᓇᒣᓴᒃ ᑲ ᒧᐧᐃᒋᒃ, ᐊᓄᒡ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐃᐢᐱᐢ 0.5 ᐸᐢᑭ ᐯᔭᒃ ᒥᓚᔭᓐ ᒣᕐᑭᕆ ᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᓇᒣᓯᒃ ᓇᒣᓯᑲᐧᐁᒃ, ᑭ ᐧᐃᑲᑌᓂᑲᑌᐤ ᑲ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᑭᓄᒉᐧᐊᒃ ᒧᓯᓂᐧᐃ ᓯᐱᒃ, ᑭᒋ ᓐᑕᐧᐁᓐᑕᐧᑲᓐ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐸᐅᑦ ᓇᒣᐢ ᐁ ᒥᒋᑦ ᐊᓂᒣᓂᐤ ᑲ ᓂᔑᐧᐊᓇᒋᒋᑫᒪᑲᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᔑᒡ ᒪᑲ ᑲᑕ ᑭ ᐃᑭᓐ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐃᑲᑌᓂᑲᑌᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐅᒋ ᓄᑕᒣᓴᐧᐃᓂᒃ ᐁ ᐅᒋ ᑭᐢᑫᓐᒋᑲᑌᒃ᙮

9. ᓀᑲᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᓯᓂᐧᐃ ᓀᑲᐤ ᒧᓇ ᓇᐢᐱᒡ ᐧᐁᓄᑕᓐ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ, ᐁ ᑭᐱᐢᑲᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᓯᓂᐃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᐧᐁᐸᓂᐤ ᐁ ᐅᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᒃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᓀᑲᐤ ᐁ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᒃ, ᐧᐁᓴ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᓄᑌᐸᓂᒃ ᐧᐊᑭᒡ ᐁ ᒧᐢᑭᐸᓂᒃ, ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᒪᑲ ᑲᑕ ᐅᑦᑎᓂᑲᑌᐤ ᐊᓄᒡ ᓀᑲᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓀᑲᐧᐊᓯᓂᐃ ᐁ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᒃ ᓯᐱᒃ, ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᐅᒋ ᐯᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐧᑲᒃᕋᓐ ᐅᑕᐸᓂᒃ ᐅᒋ, ᑭᐢᑕᐸᑕᓐ ᒪᑲ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᓄᐧᑲᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑲ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᒃ ᐅᒋᐢᑕᒪᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᓀᑲᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓀᑲᐧᐊᓯᓂᐃ ᒧᓇ ᐧᐊᓂᑕᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐁ ᒪᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐁ ᐃᑕᐸᑕᒃ᙮

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10. ᐁ ᐧᐁᐱᓂᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᒪᑲ ᐧᐃᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐢᐧᑫᐤ ᐅᑦ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᐤ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐧᐃᓐ ᒪᐧᐊᒻ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᐯᓯᓇᐧᑲᒃ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓐ, (e.g. ᐸᔅᑦ ᐊᑦᐸᓂ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐁᓂᐢᒃ) ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐯᓯᒻ ᑭᒋ ᓯᐱᒃ᙮

11. ᐊᔑᒻ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐱᒪᐸᓂᒃ ᑫᐧᑲᓐ ᐸᔭᑌᓇᐧᑲᓐ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐊᒃᑫᐧᐊᐢᑲᒥᑲᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᓂᐱᐧᐊᐢᑲᒥᑲᒃ,(e.g.ᐊᓐᑕ ᐯᓐ ᒥᓂᐢᑎᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐊᓭᑲᒻ ᒧᓱᓂ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒧᐢ ᐸᒃᑦᑎ) .

12. ᓇᐸᑲᑎᑯ ᒥᐢᑎᐧᑲᒃ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐁᑯᑌᓂ ᐧᐁᑎᓇᑲᓂᐧᐧᐃᒋᒃ ᑭᒋ ᓯᐱᒃ, ᐁᑲ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐧᒣᒋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲ ᑕᔑᑫᒋᒃ ᐃᑌᓐᑕᑯᓯᐧᐊᒃ ᐧᐊᓇᐤ ᒋ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᒋᒃ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃᓂᑌᒋᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᓇᒋᑲᐧᐊᒋᒃ ᒥᐢᑎᐧᑲ᙮

13. ᐁ ᓂᐢᑭᐳᑌᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᒣᐢᑕᐳᑌᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐸᐧᑫᐸᓂᒃ ᐊᐢᑭᐃ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐤ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐅᐅ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ(e.g. ᐧᐁᓂᐢᒃ) .

14. ᑕᐱᐢᑯᒻ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁᑲ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ ᑲ ᑕᔑᑫᒋᒃ ᒧᐢᑌᔦᓐᑕᐧᒪᒃ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᐯᔭᑕᑭ ᓐᑕᒥᓇᐅᒋᒃ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᓂᓂᒃ ᑭ ᑲᐯᔑᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧᑲ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕᒋᒃ ᒣᐧᑲᒻ ᐁ ᓄᑕᒣᓭᒋᒃ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᒃ᙮

B:specific problems and issues

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1. There is a need to develop and expand the economic base in the District to support the local population (e.g. resource based employment opportunities including tourism).

2. The Nishnawbe-Aski Declaration of 1977 challenges the validity of Treaty No. 9 and claims ownership of the land and other natural resources in the entire area covered by the Treaty and the adhesions to that Treaty. Ontario's interm response in 1982 emphasized that the current system of jurisdictional responsibility and control is effective and that it must continue to exist in the Treaty No. 9 area until other alternatives are developed, agreed upon and implemented within the context of the Canadian Constitution.

3. Local residents want a larger role in resource decisions. More specifically, Natives fear that governments and outside interest groups are not aware of their land requirements beyond the borders of their Reserves. Natives have clearly indicated to MNR their wish to be fully involved in natural resource management, specifically in game and fish management.

4. Treaty No. 9 provides the right to trap for local Natives. In their view, the exercising of that right would include control over Native trapline management.

5. Traditionally, commercial tourism sites have only been made available to local residents in the District. Both local and non local entrepreneurs wish additional sites in the Disrict. Through new ways of managing resources the Ministry could dramatically increase tourism opportunities.

6. Some fish and wildlife resources may be under utilized in portions of the Lowland while at the same time over harvesting may be occurring in localized areas (e.g. Hawley Lake). There is a need to better distribute hunting and fishing pressures in order to maximize local social and economic benefits.

7. Despite assurances from the Ministry, Natives of the District have continued to express concern that their "traditional activities" have not been sufficiently recognized and safeguarded in the Master Plan for Polar Bear Provincial Park. The District Land Use Guidelines need to provide clarification and direction on this matter for future Park Management Planning exercises in the District.

8. Mercury contamination from natural sources affects fishery resources. The presence of greater than 0.5 parts per million of mercury in fish flesh, has eliminated commercial walleye fishery operations on the Moose River. The need to restrict fish consumption due to contamination may also detract from the sports angling experience.

9. Aggregate sources are scarce in the District. The crushing of bedrock is also limited as an aggregate source, due to a lack of surface exposure. Much of the District's present aggregate supply comes from either river deltas or it is brought into the District from Cochrane by railway. It is therefore critical that any existing or potential supplies of structural minerals are not lost to conflicting land uses.

10. The dumping of garbage on Crown land creates a problem particularly adjacent to the coastal communities (e.g. Fort Albany and Winisk) and along principle river systems.

11. Mechanical travel has had a visable physical impact on the fragile surface ecology of the Lowland (e.g. East Pen Island and around Moosonee and Moose Factory).

12. Timber resources are generally concentrated along the major rivers. Local inhabitants must now travel further upstream for fuelwood and sawlog materials.

13. Flooding and erosion are chronic problems in some coastal communities (e.g Winisk).

14. Both District and non-District resident desire private hunting and fishing camps in the District.

Ministry of
Natural
Resources
Ontario

NR
1985
M52

Government
Publications

August 15, 1986

Dear Friend:

I am pleased to provide you with a backgrounder to the resources of the Hudson Bay Lowland in the Moosonee Administrative District.

Since the document went to the printers in late 1985, it's overall purpose and usefulness have broadened considerably - even though a few statements may now be out of date. As Native involvement in resource management increases, there is a need for all involved to have a common understanding of the resource base. This is particularly true as we enter negotiations leading to Native fishing, hunting and trapping agreements. The primary purpose of this document is to assist us all in reaching this common base of understanding.

As noted in the foreword and introduction to the document, it's initial purpose was to be the "building block" leading to the development of District Land Use Guidelines by 1987. This intent will continue to be pursued but now over a longer timeframe. An extended schedule recognizes both the distance and language constraints in the Moosonee Administrative District and the key role the Native residents must play in developing Land Use Guidelines and associated resource management policies. I believe this course of action will lead to a more acceptable set of resource guidelines in the area.

As discussions of various land use and policy options proceed, I propose to use the District Manager's Advisory Committee as well as contacts on our mailing lists to ensure input from those with a resource interest in the Hudson Bay Lowland. In this respect, I invite you to advise us of the topics you would like to be consulted on.

.....2

I would like to take this opportunity to announce a major review of the Polar Bear Provincial Park Master Plan. This review is particularly timely given the recent loss of the community of Winisk which served as the major service centre for the Park. Reconsideration of the role of the Winisk site as well as the role of the new community at Peawanuk are two major thrusts of the review.

As a preliminary part of this review, I am pleased to announce a study to identify tourism opportunities for the northern portion of the District - including the Park area. A major focus of the study is to increase Native tourism benefits consistent with Park objectives.

A steering committee is being established to direct this study and will include the Chiefs from the three most northern communities, Mr. Monte Hummel from the World Wildlife Fund and a representative from both the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation and the Ministry of Natural Resources. This study will be one form of input into the review of the Polar Bear Provincial Park Master Plan. As such, the study's recommendations will undergo public review as part of the Master Plan review process.

If you have any questions, suggestions or concerns with any of the above approaches, please bring them to my attention with a letter or a personal call. The approach is not etched in stone and I intend it to be flexible to your concerns.

Yours truly,

John Kenrick.

John Kenrick
District Manager
Ministry of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 190
MOOSONEE, Ontario P0L 1Y0

Telephone: 705.336-2987

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MNR 3120-1
ISBN 0-7729-0520-7

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